The Pyongyang Times

No. 8 (147) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the head of the delegation of the C.P.S.U.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Head of C.P.S.U. Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on February 9 Comrade Boris Ponomaryov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who headed the delegation of the C.P.S.U.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Yong Nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.

Also present was N.G. Sudarikov, Ambassador of the Soviet Union to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il Sung had a dinner with the guests.

* * *

The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which came to our country at the invitation of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, left Pyongyang on February 10 by air.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegrams from Foreign Countries

In Congratulation of Capture of "USS Pueblo" and in Denunciation of Aggressive Acts of U.S. Imperialism

+ Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received on February 3 a telegram from **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia. The telegram said: The Royal Government and people of Cambodia are enraged to hear that the U.S. warship "Pueblo" intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conduct espionage activity.

The Royal Government and people of Cambodia denounce this new provocative act of the U.S. imperialists and extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Korean People's Army which checked the activity of this U.S. warship infringing upon international navigation law and the sovereignty of your country.

It is with a happy feeling that I am expressing once again our full solidarity with you in face of the threat of the United States.

+ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message from the Cuban National Conference of the Party Nuclei in the Field of Construction.

The message said: The Korean people demonstrated once again their unshakable, uncompromising position in defending their revolutionary dignity, national sovereignty and principles by capturing the Yankee pirates.

The Korean people, who, ready to do all, are not afraid of the aggression and blackmail of the imperialists and their stooges, made a resolute showdown with them. The disgraceful defeat the Yankees suffered in the course of the incident, the frustration of their attempt to use once again the United Nations as their tool of aggression and the full exposure of their nature to the whole world are clear evidence of the fact that the stand taken by the Korean people was a solely just one. By so doing, the Korean people under the leadership of their Party and Government gave mankind a valuable lesson.

The position and victory of the Korean brothers fill our hearts with satisfaction and legitimate pride.

This is why we Cuban communists in the field of construction gathered for a national conference held between February 3 and 4 unanimously decided to express our revolutionary, fraternal and active solidarity with you, Comrade Premier and Comrade President.

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Foreign Papers Widely Report

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet Given in Honour of 20th Anniv. of Founding of K.P.A.

Foreign papers widely report the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who personally founded and reared the heroic Korean People's Army, at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Granma, organ of the Cuban Communist Party, frontpaged on February 10 the news that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made a speech at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. The paper carried the red-rimmed headline "The speech of Premier Kim Il Sung" and sub-titles "We do not want war, but never fear it" and "A new war may break out at any moment."

The paper carried on its fourth page the gist of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung under the headline "Comrade Kim Il Sung said: Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists."

Cuban paper **El Mundo** of February 10 printed respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung on its front page and carried the gist of his speech made at the banquet.

The paper published the gist of the speech under the titles "The speech of Premier Kim Il Sung" and "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is fully prepared to return retaliation for 'retaliation.'"

On the same day, another Cuban paper **Juventud Rebelde** printed the gist of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, under the headline "We will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists."

A recent issue of **Pravda** carried the content of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that in the past 20 years under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the People's Army has won great victory and has strengthened ideologically and politically and in military technique, the paper reported.

Writing that it was pointed out in the speech that tension is now created in Korea and whole Asia owing to the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists, the paper noted; Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **"As for the intrusion of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' into our territorial waters, it is a gangster-like piratic act, a flagrant encroachment upon the sovereign state and a link in the chain of premeditated manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war in Korea."**

Hungarian paper **Nepszabadsag** reported on February 9 that the banquet celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was held in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, and printed the content of the speech made by him at the banquet.

"D.P.R.K. Is Fully Prepared to Return Retaliation for 'Retaliation'"

The paper underlined the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that if the U.S. imperialists continue to try to solve this matter of the spy ship "Pueblo" by means of threat and blackmail by mobilizing their armed forces, they will get nothing from us.

On February 10 Rumanian papers **Scinteia** and **Romania Libera** conveyed the content of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the successes achieved in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the struggle for the independence of the fatherland and peace, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the combat power of the People's Army has further increased and the whole army has made full military preparations and raised its capacity of self-defence and has been equipped with up-to-date weapons, the papers wrote. The speech, the papers said, pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are running wild to recover from the heavy defeat they have suffered in their war of aggression in Viet Nam and are trying to extend the war to the whole area of Asia.

Premier Kim Il Sung said that all the officers and men of the People's Army, the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should sharpen vigilance in the stubborn struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and thoroughly discharge their duties, the papers noted.

The February 9 issue of Czechoslovak paper **Lude Pravo** printed the gist of the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The paper quoted from the speech the following part: **"As for the intrusion of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' into our territorial waters, it is a gangster-like piratic act, a flagrant encroachment upon the sovereign state and a link in the chain of premeditated manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war in Korea."** It also introduced the following words: **"If the U.S. imperialists continue to try to solve this matter by means of threat and blackmail by mobilizing their armed forces they will get nothing therefrom" and "We do not want war, but never fear it."**

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier KIM IL SUNG Cables President of S. Yemen

Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent on February 10 the following telegram of greetings to Qahtan Mohammed Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of South Yemen:

I am very happy that the diplomatic relations have been established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of South Yemen at ambassadorial level and extend my warmest greetings to Your Excellency Mr. President.

The present establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries marks an epochal occasion in further strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity established between our two peoples in the joint struggle against the imperialists headed by American imperialism, ringleader of world reaction, and their stooges, and makes an important contribution to strengthening solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people fully support the South Yemeni people in their just struggle for resolutely opposing the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S.-British imperialists, for liquidating, after independence, the consequences of the colonial rule and for the independent development of the country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely wish your country prosperity and development and Your Excellency fresh successes in your work.

Reply from President of S. Yemen

I received with great pleasure your kind telegram of greetings sent on the happy occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the People's Republic of South Yemen and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are greatly rejoiced over this first positive measure of strengthening friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries who are waging a just struggle against world imperialism and for fruitful co-operation between our two countries.

We reassure you of our full support to your country waging a righteous struggle in defence of the independence and territorial integrity of your country and marching forward for the independent development of the friendly Korean people.

Availing myself of this happy opportunity, I, in the name of the people and Government of the People's Republic of South Yemen, wish your country prosperity and development and Your Excellency good health and successes.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram of greetings from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, received a telegram of greetings from **U Oung Lwin**, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received a telegram from Comrade Doctor **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Major **Fidel Castro Ruz**, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent to the latter, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Alexander Dubcek** in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the latter's election as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Ne Win**, Premier of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Union of Burma.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on February 3 a telegram of greetings to **Dudley Senanayake**, Prime Minister of the Government of Ceylon, on the occasion of the independence day of Ceylon.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from **Penn Nouth**, Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Kingdom of Cambodia, replying to his telegram of greetings sent on the latter's appointment as Prime Minister of Cambodia.

Foreign Papers Widely Report

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet Given in Honour of 20th Birthday of K.P.A.

(Continued from Page 1)

The February 11 issue of the Polish daily **Trybuna Ludu** reported the content of the speech delivered by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet in honour of the 20th birthday of the Korean People's Army.

The daily cited the passage of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung: U.S. imperialism, our sworn enemy, is still alive and Japanese militarism has also been revived. Landlords, capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats' groups of pro-American and pro-Japanese lackeys remain entrenched in South Korea occupied by U.S. imperialism.

It also conveyed the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: The general situation in our country and Asia is very tense now. The U.S. imperialists.. are trying to extend the war to the whole area of Asia.

The paper carried the part of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung that as for the intrusion of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into our territorial waters, it is a gangster-like piratic act. And the daily also cited the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: "We do not want war, but never fear it."

The paper quoted the passage of the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung that all the officers and men of the People's Army, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should further heighten revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive machinations and possible war provocation by the U.S. imperialists.

Under the headline "Korea is prepared for war," the February 10 issue of Tanzanian paper **Nationalist** printed the gist of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The paper quoted a passage of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"We have not yet accomplished the revolution. U.S. imperialism, our sworn enemy, is still alive and Japanese militarism has also been revived."

Then the paper quoted the following passage of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The general situation in our country and Asia is very tense now. The U.S. imperialists are running wild to recover from the heavy defeat they have suffered in their war of aggression in Viet Nam and are trying to extend the war to the whole area of Asia."

The paper also cited the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, a total war for a total war.

"All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism."

Under the title "Marshal Kim Il Sung has warned the United States," the **Mail News Agency** reported on February 10 the gist of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

It quoted from the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung the following passages:

"Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, a total war for a total war.

"All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism."

Personal Message of Premier KIM IL SUNG to President of S. Yemen Conveyed

On February 5 the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, called on Qahtan Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

Present on the occasion were Seif Ahmed Al Dhalaie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Feisal Abdul Ratif Al Shaabi, Minister of Economy; and Ahmed Saleh Al Shayer, Minister of Local Administration of the P.R.S.Y.

The head of the Korean delegation conveyed a personal message of Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung to President Qahtan Al Shaabi.

A friendly talk took place between the head of the delegation Kang Ryang Wuk and President Qahtan Al Shaabi.

The following day, President Qahtan Al Shaabi paid a return call on Kang Ryang Wuk, head of the government delegation of our country, and had a friendly talk with him.

Joint Communique

On Visit of D.P.R.K. Govt. Delegation to S. Yemen

A joint communique between **the government delegation of the** Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the **People's Republic of South Yemen was issued on February 9 in connection with the visit to the People's Republic of South Yemen of the government delegation of our country headed by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly.**

The joint communique reads:

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of South Yemen from February 5 to 8, 1968, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of South Yemen.

During the visit, talks were held on strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries and consolidating mutual support in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Both sides agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

The delegation conveyed the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Qahtan Mohammed Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen, to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the President accepted this invitation. And it was decided that the date for visit would be fixed later.

President Qahtan Mohammed Al Shaabi of the People's Republic of South Yemen extended, through the head of the delegation, an invitation to Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit the People's Republic of South Yemen.

The delegation expressed thanks for the official and warm welcome accorded it by the Government and people of the People's Republic of South Yemen during its stay there.

Telegrams Congratulating Capture of "USS Pueblo"

(Continued from Page 1)

✦ Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from **Eduardo Mondlane**, President of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front. **Eduardo Mondlane** said in his telegram: The incident of the intrusion into the territorial waters of your country by the war spy ship "Pueblo" of the United States which took and doing deserving punishment recently by the vigilance and militant spirit of the Korean People's Army is an aggression whose nature was laid bare.

...I... in the name of the Mozambique people and the Mozambique Liberation Front and its Central Committee, express our solidarity with the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government opposing the aggression perpetrated by the U.S. war spy ship "Pueblo" and numerous acts of provocation and aggression of the U.S. government against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are convinced that the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you will inflict deserving punishment upon the aggressors, finally liberate the whole country and achieve unification...

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a telegram from the **Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party.** The telegram said: We extend full support to the action taken by you against the provocation perpetrated by the Yankees through the warship "Pueblo." Your stand to repulse all sorts of aggression of the United States is an example of socialist staunchness.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received two telegrams **Masaharu Hatanaka**, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association, sent in the name of this association and of the Representative Director of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs on January 26.

One of the telegrams said: We resolutely denounce the U.S. government for resorting to brazen nuclear blackmail by sending into the coastal waters of Korea its task force led by nuclear-powered carrier "Enterprise."

In face of such grave situation threatening peace in Asia, let us frustrate the new military provocation of the U.S. imperialists with the solidarity of the Japanese and Korean peoples and the support of the people all over the world.

We realfirm our full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea and the independent unification of the fatherland.

Brilliant Victory Won in Realization of

Farsighted Plan of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

On the Occasion of 30th Anniv. of Victory in Chingantun Battle

Thirty years have passed since the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged the victorious Chingantun battle in January 1938.

The Chingantun battle was one of the battles fought during the concentric military and political study in the Madangkou secret camp from the winter of 1937 to early 1938. This battle was of weighty significance in successfully ensuring the Madangkou military and political study and the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army thereafter.

At that time, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged many battles, big and small, including the Bochonbo and Chiensanfen Peak battles by advancing into the Changpai and the northern border areas of Korea, leading the Korean revolution to a new upsurge. Hit hard in these battles, the Japanese imperialists sent their best organized "punitive operation" against our guerrilla units, in the wake of their invasion of China proper.

Synchronising with this, some people came out with an erroneous line, without calculating the obtaining revolutionary situation in those days and the specific conditions of the guerrilla warfare. This presented great difficulties in stepping up the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in the whole of Manchuria.

Just around then, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army carried on military actions actively and positively under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, luring the enemies into the forests of Linchiang and Mt. Baikdu and throwing them into utter confusion. Meanwhile it conducted the large-scale concentric military and political study in the Madangkou secret camp from the winter of 1937.

In the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed his men: "Learning is the first and foremost task of those who make revolution" and "The more difficult and complicated the situation becomes, the harder we should study."

Even in the days of fierce battles, he always organised and conducted military and political study in a concentric way.

This was organized in accordance with the farsighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung to build up our revolutionary forces into a steel-strong contingent and lead the Korean revolution to a new upsurge.

Thus the guerrillas hid themselves secretly in the Madangkou secret camp.

The military and political study had to be conducted in difficult conditions in which fierce battles with the enemies continued.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organised a night attack on the enemies entrenched in Chingantun, Mungchiang county in January, 1938.

Even in Chingantun not far from the Madangkou secret camp, the Japanese imperialists stationed some 200 enemies including puppet Manchoukuo troops, policemen and "self-defence corps" under the command of a Japanese imperialist army instructor. And many "punitive troops" were squatting in near-by villages 8-12 kilometres from Chingantun.

The enemies in Chingantun built a wall three metres high around the area where they stayed and set double wire entanglements on it. Besides, they dug even a moat some four metres wide and three metres deep outside the wall.

They erected even four batteries at four corners of this walled town.

After acquiring a complete grasp of the enemy movements, Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out a detailed plan for action.

By his order, a storming-party stealed into this fortified town and successfully finished off a soldier on sentry and then approached the batteries and the gate of the walled town.

The moment they opened the gate of the walled town, enemy soldiers on patrol fired upon them. Syncronising with this, the batteries on both sides also began to spit fire like mad.

A serious difficulty arose in the way of our unit.

Comrade Kang Don who was gazing fiercely at a loophole of the enemies, rushed at the battery like a shot defying the rain of enemy bullets. He was determined to smash the battery at the cost of his life to make a breach for his unit and faithfully carry out to the last the order given by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He threw one handgrenade after another into the enemy's loophole. With deafening sounds of explosion, the enemy's battery and machineguns were blown to pieces. No sooner had the batteries fallen into our hands than the main force dashed into the walled town in accordance with the order of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Some of the enemies ran away and others surrendered with their hands up.

Just at this moment, Comrade Kim Il Sung issued a charge order.

Our guerrillas brought the enemy under their complete control.

But they could not relax their tension at all.

It was because the enemy's reinforcements might come from the direction of Fusung.

While organising political work among the people in the town, Comrade Kim Il Sung took a wise measure to reinforce the check-and-hit party of guerrillas posted on the road leading to Fusung.

The guerrillas waited for the appearance of the enemy in the bitter cold.

As expected, a large enemy force was seen coming from the direction of Fusung to Chingantun.

The enemy was incomparably superior to our men in numbers.

Now and then shots cracked out in the direction of Chingantun. It was clear that Comrade Kim Il Sung was still there.

It, therefore, was necessary to block this road at any cost.

If they failed to, Comrade Commander's safety would be at stake and this might bring grave consequences to the whole unit and the whole course of the Korean revolution.

Just then, more than 30 runaway troops of the puppet Manchoukuo army including a Japanese imperialist army instructor, were seen coming hurry-scurry from Chingantun to where the check-and-hit party was.

There was a danger that our men might be attacked by the enemy from both sides.

Our men applied military theories and guerrilla tactics they had directly learned from Comrade Commender.

They let the enemy pouncing upon them from both sides draw nearer and then opened cross fire simultaneously at the enemy.

It was already dark all around. Our guerrillas made the enemies fight among themselves by employing skilful tactics. And availing themselves of this opportunity, they quickly slipped away and followed the main force.

After the Chingantun battle, the armymen of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army made their way to the secret camp and continued their study under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It was one day when they were conducting the military and political study in the Madangkou secret camp. The enemies who had been making desperate efforts in search of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army appeared in the place where our look-out was standing guard.

The look-out who had spotted enemy officers shot them dead.

After receiving a report on the situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally placed a machine-gun squad on the mountain-slope to keep guard against the enemy and gave an order to prepare for action at once.

The enemies attacked the secret camp in a large force. The battle was fierce from the outset. But the enemies were powerless before our guerrilla unit under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The enemies began to retreat leaving dead bodies behind. In accordance with the order given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our unit switched over to the charge all at once.

The enemies were completely beat back.

Comrade Kim Il Sung moved the place of military and political study to the east of the Madangkou secret camp.

Later, he dispatched the Seventh Regiment in the direction of Fusung and ordered it block the highway and attack the transport unit of the puppet Manchoukuo army. This was designed to divert the attention of the enemy there.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully ensured the military and political study of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by adopting wise and farsighted measures.

His far-reaching plan for preparing the main force of the Korean revolution politically, ideologically and in military technique was thus successfully carried out.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas armed themselves more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and grew up into ardent revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the Korean revolution and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Bak Gi Sol

Korean People Are Fully Prepared to Fight

Shoulder to Shoulder with Vietnamese People at Any Time Requested by Vietnamese Brothers

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 10 denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, having sustained serious defeats one after another under the heavy blows of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people, are perpetrating ever more bestial homicidal atrocities in South Viet Nam.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, having sustained serious defeats one after another under the heavy blows of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people, are perpetrating ever more bestial homicidal atrocities in South Viet Nam.

Since January 31 last, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have killed or wounded a large number of people and destroyed buildings by bombing and shelling bestially and indiscriminately and spraying poison gas over the populated quarters of Saigon and many other cities, provincial and district capitals.

They are also scheming to bring to trial and execute many patriots in Saigon, Cholon and other cities.

Such barbarities of the U.S. imperialists in human skins are towering crimes against the Vietnamese people and, at the same time, an open challenge to the world people opposing the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam and a most wanton infringement on the norms of international law and human morality.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express surging indignation at the homicidal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people and vehemently condemn them.

Recently the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces dealt a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen Thieu-Ky traitorous clique by launching an all-out attack on Saigon and nearly all other cities in the enemy-occupied areas and the enemy's military bases and won brilliant victory.

Synchronising with this, the people, patriotic forces, national and peace-loving forces in the enemy-occupied areas rose in revolt and inflicted a heavy defeat upon the enemy, and seized many cities and rural areas.

This is a new, great victory won by the gallant South Vietnamese people in the sacred war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, driven into serious confusion and predicament by the all-out, simultaneous offensive of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the massive uprising of the patriotic people, are intensifying the homicidal war in South Viet Nam, while resorting to the desperate machinations to further escalate the war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam behind the shameless signboard of "peace negotiation."

With no bestial atrocity and "peace negotiation" hoax, however, can U.S. imperialism recover from the heavy military and political defeats it is sustaining in Viet Nam or stem the surging tide of revolution sweeping South Viet Nam.

The more the heroic Vietnamese people fight, firmly taking the initiative in the war, the stronger they grow and they are continuously meting out irrevocable punishment to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet clique.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the statement of the spokesman of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation dated February 4, 1968 and the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam dated February 5, 1968, which exposed and denounced resolutely the barbarous criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and expressed the firm determination of the North and South Vietnamese people to deal a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold heavier retaliatory blow to the enemy.

The Korean people who regard the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Viet Nam as against themselves are fully prepared to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people at any time requested by the Vietnamese brothers.

The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, do everything in their power to actively assist the Vietnamese people in their righteous struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and fight to the last hand in hand with the Vietnamese people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism must take its blood-stained hands off Viet Nam at once.

The wilder the U.S. imperialists run, only the sooner their ruin will come.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop definitively and unconditionally all acts of war against the Vietnamese people and pull out of South Viet Nam forthwith, taking their aggressor troops, the troops of their satellite countries and all the lethal weapons.

Great Chongsan-ri Spirit, Chongsan-ri Method

COMRADE KIM IL SUNG in his Ten-Point Political Programme set forth the fighting tasks confronting political, economic and all other fields, proceeding from the general task of our revolution at present, and earnestly instructed all functionaries to continue thoroughly to introduce the Chongsan-ri method, our Party's powerful revolutionary method of work, in their activities for the successful fulfilment of these fighting tasks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows: **"When the Party's lines and policies are correct and proper measures and ways adopted for their execution, success in the carrying out of the revolutionary task depends entirely upon the method and style of work of the functionaries who directly organize and execute it, upon how they organize and mobilize the broad masses for the work... The functionaries of the state and economic organs should thoroughly follow the Chongsan-ri method, our Party's traditional revolutionary method of work, in their activities."**

The question concerning the system and method of work of the Party and the state in building socialism and communism is one of the fundamental questions of principle. Accordingly, the system and method of work should be constantly perfected and improved in conformity with the changing concrete reality.

The creation by Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method in our country marked a revolutionary turn in improving and perfecting the system and method of work of the Party and the state to fit in with the new conditions of socialist construction.

Today the great Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method are shedding more and more radiant lustre with the lapse of time and their great vitality is being displayed in an all-round way in all spheres of the Party, state and economic activities.

Revolutionary Turn

In February 1960, eight years ago, Comrade Kim Il Sung guided Chongsan-ri, a typical farm village in which the new circumstances created in our country at the time found their concentrated expression, and the work of the Kangso county Party organization on the spot for many days. During his on-the-spot guidance he set forth the scientific and original ways and means of resolving urgent problems awaiting settlement in the guidance of Party construction, state activities and people's economy, thereby bringing about a great revolutionary turn in all the spheres of the Party and state life.

The years of 1958 and 1959 marked a historic turning-point in which radical changes took place in the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our country.

The socialist transformation of the production relations was completed in both town and country; the country, the lowest unit of guidance, was connected directly with *ri* which turned into a unit of production; the productive forces grew rapidly with the vigorous acceleration of technical revolution; and the revolutionary zeal of the masses rose greatly.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, **"The old system and method of work adapted to the scattered and spontaneously developing private economy had now become incompatible with the new conditions, in which a planned and organized socialist economy held sway, and the work level of our functionaries could not keep pace with the fast changing and developing reality."**

The contradictions between the new circumstances and the old system and method of work and between the fast changing and developing reality and the work level of our functionaries were ripe questions to be settled without delay for socialist construction.

Only by resolving these contradictions could we fully take advantages of the triumphant socialist system to the maximum and ensure a steady upsurge in socialist construction.

The intelligence of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung lies in the fact that he grasped in good time these contradictions arising in socialist construction of our country in those days when they were still in their infancy and created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, thus setting a model of the system and method of work of the Marxist-Leninist Party in a cleverest and most all-round way.

Through the on-the-spot guidance in the work of Chongsan-ri and Kangso county Party organizations, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the general guiding principles which should be indispensably held to in and applied to resolving all problems in all branches in the whole course of socialist construction. This is the Chongsan-ri method.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows: **"The Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method signify an embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, which is a tradition of our Party, in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction."**

The Chongsan-ri method, the paragon and model of the communist revolutionary system and method of work, is an inheritance of the glorious revolutionary traditions in the revolutionary method of work established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, and it is a further development of this traditional system and method of work in conformity with the concrete conditions of today and the changed realities of socialist construction.

Essentials of Chongsan-ri Method

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught with regard to the basic requirements of the Chongsan-ri method as follows: **"The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks. This method is not only a powerful method of work enabling us to carry out the immediate revolutionary tasks successfully and substantially, but a powerful method of education that enhances the ideological and political levels and practical ability of the functionaries and revolutionizes the masses."**

Superiors Assist Their Inferiors

To go down to the lower levels enables all the leading personnel not only to teach and assist their inferiors through their practical work but to learn many things from the masses, and to tackle in time knotty problems by going strength and wisdom with their inferiors and ensure the thorough implementation of the Party policies.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally set an example for this during his on-the-spot guidance of Chongsan-ri and Kangso county.

Through the struggle for the thorough introduction of the Chongsan-ri method, a system of work under which the centre helps the province, the province assists the county, and the functionaries of the organs in the county, the lowest unit of the Party and state guidance, always go down to *ri*, the unit of production, to give concrete assistance to the workers at subordinate levels has been firmly established.

The Chongsan-ri method makes it possible to bring guidance close to the lower levels and give better assistance to the workers of the lower organs, thereby overcoming the outmoded practice of bureaucracy and formalism finally and raising the work of the Party and the state and the management of the socialist economy to a higher level.

The Chongsan-ri method requires the leading personnel not only to go down to the lower levels but also to set out correct solutions to problems on the basis of a profound and all-round understanding and analysis of the actual conditions of the lower levels.

When they go down to the lower units, therefore, leading functionaries take concrete measures to improve the work firmly relying on the masses, basing themselves thoroughly on the Party policies and after having a deep grasp of the actual conditions of the given unit and give a living guidance so that the workers of the lower unit may solve given questions thoroughly.

With the thorough implementation of the requirements of the Chongsan-ri method organization and scientific precision have

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Farming is done in a scientific way. Here on the Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm cement blocks are used to build ridges between rice fields

Kim Dong Hi Who Had Taken Refuge in Japan,

Refusing to be Dispatched to S. Viet Nam by U.S. Imperialism and Pak Jung Hi Clique, Arrives in Pyongyang

Kim Dong Hi (33), who had taken refuge in Japan, refusing to be dispatched to the South Viet Nam battlefield by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, arrived in Pyongyang on February 2 to be embraced in the bosom of the glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In 1955 Kim Dong Hi resolutely refused the order of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to go to South Viet Nam and took refuge in Japan with the firm determination to come over to the glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But the Japanese reactionaries sentenced him to one year's penal servitude on the groundless charge of being a "stowaway" and, after he served the term, hatched all sinister plots to hand him over to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

But, not yielding to all sorts of persecution and blackmail, intrigues and appeasements by the enemies, he fought dauntlessly to realize his desire to come to the glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and at last he came over to the northern half of the Republic which he had always longed for.

Each time the Japanese reactionaries brutally suppressed him, he shouted "I am a citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Don't behave yourselves too impudently," not bending his will. Recalling this, he said: "When I was in distress, I thought of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and the daily prospering socialist fatherland. Reading 'Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas,' I made up my mind to fight like the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Thus I fought the enemy with redoubled courage for three years and has come to the long-cherished fatherland at last after defeating the enemy."

In the huge crowd of citizens of Pyongyang welcoming him was Hwang Bong Gu, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland; Jong Song Il, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other personages of government organs and public organisations in the city.

Alighting from the train, waving a national flag of the Republic, Kim Dong Hi shouted at the top of his voice "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Tears glistened in the eyes of Kim Dong Hi when he shouted again and again "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Setting his foot in the soil of the fatherland, he spoke to the masses welcoming him with a warm feeling of kinship:

"Dear citizens! I am Kim Dong Hi. I have been embraced at last in the broad and warm bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom I thought of even in dreams. I have just arrived in the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the glorious fatherland led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. Words fail to express this emotion and this joy.

"Upon arrival in Pyongyang, I extend, first of all, warm thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung who has enabled me to be embraced in the bosom of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Republic and always leads the Korean people along the road of victory and prosperity.

"Boundless are my joy and happiness upon being embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland guided by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people. I will devote my all to repay the benevolence, higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea, of Marshal Kim Il Sung who has enabled me to come to the fatherland and given me today's glory. I will become a true soldier of Marshal Kim Il Sung by deeply studying his teachings. I will do my bit for liberating South Korea and expediting the unification of the fatherland by dedicating all my efforts and wisdom to socialist construction.

(Continued from Page 4)

been enhanced considerably in all fields of the work of the Party organizations and the state activities.

Priority to Political Work

One of the basic demands of the Chongsan-ri method is to carry through the principle of always giving priority to and conducting well political work with people in all activities so as to solve knotty problems.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows: **"Our Party has firmly adhered to the principle of giving priority to political work in all matters.**

"In fulfilling each revolutionary task, from the outset we have made a point of fully explaining and giving a clear understanding of the Party's policy with regard to the task to all the Party members and the masses of the people and of inducing them through mass discussion to explore ways of executing the Party's policy and strive to carry it through with a high degree of political consciousness and enthusiasm."

Success in transforming society and developing productive forces depends, in the last analysis, upon how consciously people are mobilized for doing so.

Comrade Kim Il Sung once instructed that the "first process" of all work is work with people.

This instruction teaches us that before paying attention to machines and paddy and dry fields, we should see in all work the people who handle them and that we should remould the ideology and consciousness of people to bring about innovations in work.

The Chollima riders of our country are attaining tasks-and achievements in succession in production and construction. The secret to this lies in the very fact that they regard work with people as the "first process" of all work as the Chongsan-ri method indicates.

Whether or not one man can mobilise ten people and ten people get 100 people on the move, giving full play to their mass heroism, depends on work with people. And a powerful guarantee for the education and remoulding of the laggards and for the revolutionisation of the whole collective and the whole society also depends on work with people.

Proper Combination of General Guidance with Specific Guidance

To properly link up general guidance with specific guidance and grasp the main link and concentrate force on it to solve the whole work—this is one of the basic contents of the Chongsan-ri method.

Thatch-roofed huts give way to cozy houses (Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm) Photo by Kim Rak Ju

In order to organise and mobilise the masses well for the revolution and construction, we should combine general guidance, such as explaining and bringing home to them the Party policies, adopting measures and ways and allotting forces for their execution, with specific guidance taking practical measures appropriate to the concrete situation of every unit.

A combination of general guidance with specific guidance makes it possible to execute all work correctly on the basis of the Party policies, and create a model in a unit and generalise it, thereby accelerating the advance movement of the masses on a scale of the whole society. Besides, this makes it possible to grasp the main link and concentrate manpower and material force on it to successfully solve in good time all the complicated problems related to the revolution and construction.

To set a practical example in one place is of very important significance in carrying through this principle.

On-the-spot guidance given to Chongsan-ri village by Comrade Kim Il Sung to carry out the decisions adopted at the December Enlarged Plenum of the Party Central Committee in 1959 is a clear example of outstanding leadership which combines general guidance with specific guidance in work and sets practical examples for the solution of problems.

Encouraged by this example set by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the method of work of setting examples in all fields and in all work units and of generalising them to shore up all domains is extensively applied in our country today. This means that the Marxist-Leninist method of work considering the significance of positive example under the socialist system has become a method of work of the whole Party in our country.

Brilliant Embodiment of Chongsan-ri Method

The ideas and methods set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his on-the-spot guidance of Chongsan-ri village and Kangso county are continually developing as our revolution and construction progress apace. The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have been splendidly embodied in the field of economic management with the establishment of the Daean work system and the new guidance system of agriculture, the most advantageous, scientific forms of socialist economic management, and have further been developed in depth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Through the struggle for carrying through the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, a great change took place in the work of the Party and the state and in the management of the socialist economy.

The system of work under which the superior helps the inferior has been established in an all-round way, the thorough execution of the Party policies has been ensured and the level of guidance of functionaries has further been enhanced. Since the Chongsan-ri method was accepted by the masses, the work of educating and remoulding the working people has become the work of their own and developed into the mass movement for remoulding ideology.

Besides, an outdated practice of bureaucracy, a legacy of the old society, has been overcome and political work has been given priority in all matters, and the creative power and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses have been enhanced considerably.

Thanks to the spread of the Chongsan-ri method in all domains and the thorough implementation of the tasks put forth in the instructions given in Chongsan-ri village, an upsurge of production has been brought about and technical innovations have been made in all fields of the people's economy including industry and agriculture, and the management of enterprises and the organisation of production have further been improved and the work of management has become able to be carried out in a more organised and planned way, to suit the large-scale socialist economy.

All the victories and brilliant achievements scored by our people prove the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the correctness of the Party policies and clearly show the great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method.

Today we have the foundation of a powerful independent national economy which enables us to further develop the productive force and the new system of work and method we can fully display the superiority of the triumphant socialist system and the great method of guidance, the Chongsan-ri method, which enables us to utilise to the maximum all these possibilities and conditions.

The question depends on whether functionaries correctly grasp the quintessence and thoroughly embody it in their practical activities.

That is why the working people of our country are continually effecting a new revolutionary upsurge and putting spurs to the Chollima onrush, taking to heart the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung given in the great Ten-Point Political Programme that "The Government of the Republic will see to it that the functionaries of the state and economic organs eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint in order to.... actively organise and mobilise the broad masses of people for the revolution and construction."

Yun Won Gil

"Enemy's War Provocation Manoeuvres Are Foolish and Reckless"

Former S. Korean Puppet Army Soldier Says

On February 11, Pyongyang citizens gave a warm welcome to Li Jung Gun, former noncommissioned officer of the South Korean puppet army, who came to the embrace of the socialist fatherland, casting away the disgraceful puppet army life in opposition to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He was presssganged into the puppet army on June 24, 1965. Duped and coerced by the Yankees and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, he was taken to the battlefields of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam as a member of the so-called "Dove Unit" in February 1966. And just before crossing over to the North, he, as the leader of the 3rd Squad, 3rd Platoon, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 30th Regiment, 15th Division of the puppet army, was posted again on the Military Demarcation Line.

Hung respectfully on the background of the platform of the Moran-bong Theatre where the welcome meeting was held was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as well as the national flag of the Republic.

Present at the welcome meeting together with working people in the city and People's Army men were Li Guk Ro, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, Hwang Bong Gu, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, Jong Song Il, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Pak Do Sam, Major General of the Korean People's Army, and functionaries of public organisations in the city.

Vice-Chairman Jong Song Il of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee made a welcome speech. Monetary prize was awarded to Li Jung Gun. He was also presented with gifts in the name of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

Amid the warm welcome of the attendants, Li Jung Gun made an address in reply.

He extended from the bottom of his heart the highest honour and thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who opened a road of resurrection before him and brought him light and happiness.

He said that he had undergone great hardships leading a disgraceful life in the South Korean puppet army and that he had crossed over to the northern half of the Republic, unable to endure any longer the ever more frenzied criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to unleash another war. He laid bare the fact that today the war preparations of the American villains and the Pak Jung Hi clique are being stepped up as never before. He said that the South Korean people are longing for the day when they will live in a unified country under the bosom of respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

He said:

Having narrowly escaped death after being taken to the South Viet Nam battlefields and plunged deep into the trap of horrible crimes and death, I have keenly realised how bitter and disgraceful the lot of the puppet army is.

After seeing the realities of the northern half of the Republic, I have realised all the more clearly how foolish and reckless the war provocation manoeuvres of the American scoundrels and the Pak Jung Hi clique are, he stressed.

If the American scoundrels and the Pak Jung Hi clique dare to indiscreetly ignite a war of aggression, he declared, they will be dealt a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow by the heroic People's Army and perish in the flames they themselves enkindle.

He emphasised:

As the saying "Seeing is believing" goes, I have seen that the realities of the northern half of the Republic are beyond my imagination and here is really a paradise on earth.

In conclusion he evinced his firm determination to study hard and work, devoting his all, for the socialist construction of the country and for the hastening of the advent of the unification of the fatherland. He shouted at the top of his voice "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!"

Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul Issues Statement in Answer to Questions Put by KCNA Reporter

Refuting Allegation of Puppet Pak Jung Hi, Faithful Stooge of U.S. Imperialism, Who Slandered and Vilified D.P.R.K. in So-called "Press Interview"

The U.S. imperialists' reptile press these days is giving wide publicity to a so-called "interview" of an American correspondent with puppet Pak Jung Hi concerning the armed guerrilla struggle of the patriotic people in South Korea and the seizure of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo."

Puppet Pak Jung Hi alleged that the armed guerrilla struggle of the patriotic people in South Korea was caused by "infiltration from the North" and ranted about taking what he called "retaliatory" steps with regard to this armed guerrilla struggle and the incident of the seizure of the "Pueblo."

Answering questions put by a KCNA reporter, in this connection, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, stated as follows on February 17:

That the U.S. imperialists, as widely known in the world, infiltrated the armed spy ship "Pueblo" deep into the territorial waters of our side to commit hostile acts and have launched a groundless slander campaign against our Republic in connection with the righteous armed guerrilla struggle being waged by the patriotic people of South Korea, is all a link in the chain of the U.S. imperialists' premeditated manoeuvres for unleashing another war in Korea.

To cover up these criminal machinations the U.S. imperialists stagemanaged the so-called "press interview" with puppet Pak Jung Hi. Here puppet Pak Jung Hi argued that the danger of a new war created in Korea today resulted from "threat from the North" describing the armed guerrilla struggle of the South Korean people and the seizure of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" as a so-called "aggressive act of North Korea." But the extremely strained situation and the danger of a war breaking out again in Korea today are entirely attributable to the aggression and war provocation acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. This is clearly evidenced among other things, by the fact that the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists have increased in a planned way and sharply since the trip of Johnson, boss of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, to South Korea in October 1966 and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in step with this, are strengthening the "war-time posture" all over South Korea, clamouring more noisily than ever before about what they call "unification by prevailing over communism."

"Unification by prevailing over communism" is a rehash of "unification through march north" loudly advocated by puppet Syngman Rhee in the past and it is meant to abolish the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic and turn the whole of Korea into a colony of U.S. imperialism.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique perpetrated large-scale armed raids on scores of occasions in the period from October 1966 to January this year alone in violation of the Armistice Agreement. To take the case of July 16, 1967, as an instance, more than 170 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops mounted an armed attack on the area of our side for 13 hours. In this period they fired to the tune of over 145,700 shells and bullets into the portion of our side. This is roughly 17 times the number of shells and bullets fired in the 13 years up to September 1966 following the armistice. In this period, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique also infiltrated scores of groups of espionage and subversive elements into the area of our side and attempted subversive acts against our people by using various explosives, poison and weapons. From October 1966 to January this year, cases of infiltration of naval vessels into the territorial waters of our side by the U.S. side number over 300. This is half the number of cases of naval infiltration in the 13 years after the armistice. They perpetrated provocative attacks on our peaceable residential quarters and kidnapped many fishing boats and fishermen. Who is the prime mover of all these provocative hostile acts if not the U.S. imperialists? To cover up these grave crimes of theirs, the U.S. imperialists deny their armed raids after perpetrating them and deny their infiltration of espionage and subversive elements after they dispatched them. To delude the people's attention, they fire a few bullets themselves and continue to make a false report that our side raided. But the gangster-like logic of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges reversing black and white and the true colour of their aggressive crimes are being fully laid bare by stark facts. Armed clashes and hostile acts in Korea have always been provoked and are being provoked by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

To take the sinking of the "PCE No. 56" of the U.S. side in January 1967, as an instance. It intruded into the territorial waters of our side and perpetrated bombardment, which compelled the coastal battery of our People's Army to take self-defence measures. It was not that we went somewhere and showered fire upon them. As for the recent seizure of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo," it infiltrated into our territorial waters and perpetrated piratic acts in a brigandish way, against which the naval unit of our People's Army took determined self-defence measures. It was not that we went to the sea off the United States and kidnapped that ship.

Look also at the developments of the situation following the seizure of the armed spy ship "Pueblo." The U.S. imperialist aggressors who perpetrated the criminal aggressive acts are massing a large number of armed forces along our eastern and western coasts and in South Korea and raising frantic war clamours.

Between January 24 and February 12 alone, the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilised many heavy and automatic weapons and fired more than 3,670 shells and bullets into the area of our side on 56 occasions and are incessantly stepping up various provocative acts such as armed raids and the infiltration of military planes. On February 16, armed ships of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops again intruded into the sea off the western coast of our side and fled after attempting hostile acts.

The above-mentioned facts make it clear from where the danger of war comes in Korea. Everything originates from the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

As for the recent incident in which an armed guerrilla unit of the South Korean people marched up to a point near the house of the puppet "president" and had a firing engagement and the struggle of the armed guerrilla units active in different parts of South Korea, this is the patriotic revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people themselves who rose up against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a handful of traitors of South Korea, their stooges.

Unable to endure any longer the harsh fascist dictatorship of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the South Korean people are valiantly fighting with arms in hand to overthrow the colonial ruling system of U.S. imperialism with the firm conviction that they must rise and fight rather than sit and die.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is the revolutionary struggle of the people. This is the rule.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and beloved leader of 40 million Korean people, said clearly, "The fascist tyranny by the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in South Korea is merely leading to the further awakening and steeling of the South Korean people and to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces that will eventually sweep away the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists."

No one else is to blame for the current crisis in South Korea; it is the outcome of the aggression and colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique cannot cover up this stark fact with an "anti-communist" campaign camouflaged with the" din about "infiltration from the North."

As for the twaddle of puppet Pak Jung Hi on taking what he called "retaliatory steps," this reminds one of a puppy which knows no fear of a tiger.

As made clear in the above, the very criminal who is playing with fire today is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. Therefore, it is totally out of the question for them to talk about "retaliation."

Yet, puppet Pak Jung Hi ranted "retaliation has so far been reserved" at the "request of the U.S. government" and "a stern retaliatory measure should be adopted, as it is not yet late."

And he added that "this, however, will not cause a new war." This vividly shows the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to justify the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressor troops by creating the impression that they dissuaded their stooges from war acts, and indicates that they are zealously plotting a new war behind this screen.

This deceptive farce staged by the U.S. imperialists through their lackey is a trite one unveiled long ago, and no one is deceived by it.

Today, all the acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique are committed entirely under the control and at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges think they would go without receiving a counter-blow for their "retaliatory act," they would be a foolish dream and cheap self-deception.

Who would take it lying down if they, who were the first to perpetrate acts of piratic aggression and provocation, choose to venture a so-called "retaliatory act" for the deserving self-defence action against them.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, "Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, a total war for a total war." If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique dare attempt any "retaliatory act," it will in itself mean the start of a war.

U.S. imperialism and its stooges should look straight at the reality and act with discretion.

Whether a new war breaks out in Korea or not entirely depends on the attitude of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The more the U.S. imperialists resort to threat and blackmail and war racket, the more it will complicate the present situation, and if there is anything for them to get from this, it will be only corpses and death.

We Will Return Severe Punishment for Provocation of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors

U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops Commit One More Grave Provocation against Northern Half of the Republic

The U.S. imperialists, who have seriously aggravated tension of late in the area along the Military Demarcation Line for starting a new war of aggression in Korea, infiltrated over ten armed personnel to perpetrate the grave act of attacking a post of our side southeast of Kaesong on the western sector of the front from one hour on February 13.

The arrogant invaders, dealt a heavy blow by sentinels of our People's Army, were completely wiped out at the instant they started the provocative act.

The latest grave provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops all the more fully laid bare the machinations of the U.S. imperialists who are ever more persistently scheming to ignite an aggressive war, seizing as an occasion the ever growing activities of the armed guerrilla units in all parts of South Korea including Seoul and the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" captured by self-defence measures of naval vessels of the People's Army while infiltrating into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops Infiltrate Armed Personnel Again into the Area of the Northern Half of the Republic to Perpetrate Provocative Acts

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who are running wilder of late along the Military Demarcation Line to ignite a new aggressive war again dispatched several armed personnel to raid a post of our side on the bank of the Kumsongchon River on the central sector of the front on February 16.

The sentinels of our People's Army guarding the front returned fire instantly to counter the armed attack of the enemy and repelled and wiped out completely the armed personnel of the enemy.

Armed Boats Sent by U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops Intrude into West Sea Waters up to Sunwi Island South of Ongjin and Flee after Attempting Hostile Acts

Following the grave attack from the ground on the post of our side on the bank of the Kumsongchon River on the central sector of the front on February 16, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops again sent armed boats to intrude into the coast of our side up to 37°40.2' N, 125°16' E, the coast of Sunwi Island south of Ongjin in the West Sea, between 20:00 and 21:00. The armed boats fled after attempting provocative acts.

The ceaseless war manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops bring into the light of day for all to see the sinister intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to start a war in Korea at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists had better not run riot.

The heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army, their invincible revolutionary armed forces, who are completely ready to return reprisals for the "reprisals" of the U.S. imperialists and a total war for a total war, will never tolerate any provocative acts of the enemy but will deal him ever heavier, crushing blow each time.

South Korean Armed Guerrillas Again Appear in Yangju Area, Kyonggi Prov.

The Enemy Proclaims "Strict Alert"

The revolutionary armed guerrilla units of South Korea continue to appear in various areas, breaking through the enemy's cordon for desperate "anti-communist" suppression, and make the U.S. imperialist occupationists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique tremble with uneasiness and terror.

At 8:30 February 6

At around 8.30 on the evening of February 6, a South Korean armed guerrilla unit made its appearance again in Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and disappeared after driving the enemy into a pell-mell, according to radio reports from Seoul on February 7.

The U.S. imperialist occupationists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique have thrown two-fold and three-fold cordon in the Yangju county area adjacent to Seoul, staging so-called "mopping-up" operations of large scale against the armed guerrillas of South Korea by setting loose Yankee aggressor troops and puppet troops and police en masse.

But the heroic South Korean armed guerrilla units are throwing the enemy into confusion, breaking through such military-police cordon, enjoying the material and moral assistance of the population.

According to above reports, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, flurried by the news of the appearance of the armed guerrilla unit in the Yangju area, have issued an "emergency call" to the entire police in Seoul and are mobilizing them in a "strict alert" for blocking all the roads leading into the city.

At Noon February 9

According to a radio report from Seoul, around 12 at noon of February 9 an armed guerrilla unit of South Korea again appeared in the area of Rogosan in Yangju county of Kyonggi Province, lured out and plunged the enemy into confusion and then made a swift disappearance.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique are frightened to the extreme by the bold advance of the armed guerrillas who are moving like lightning, breaking through the several-fold guard of the Yankee aggressor troops and the puppet army and police.

The scoundrels dispatched post haste one regiment and launched "search operation," blocking roads

Korea to hatch a criminal sinister plot with the puppet clique, and to aggravate the situation in Korea extremely and create a war atmosphere through the plot.

The Johnson clique tried through Vance to encourage the puppet clique trembling with fear of the mounting revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, while promoting their war plan on the spot. But the U.S. imperialists will get nothing from their adventurous policy. Their gains, if any, will be only corpses and death.

Today the might of the Korean people has grown incomparably stronger than at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War. Our people who receive the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, are fully prepared to crush any provocation or surprise attack of the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists must know this clearly and must not run riot.

If they start a war out of war lunacy, they will never escape the resolute and annihilating retaliatory blow of our armed people.

Kim Gun Hyong

Provocateurs Will Get Nothing But Corpses and Death from Their Adventurous Policy

Vance, former U.S. assistant secretary for defence, accompanied by war maniacs of the U.S. State Department and U.S. Defence Department, flew to South Korea on February 11 under the cloak of a "special envoy"-of warmonger Johnson.

During his stay in Seoul he had confidential talks with the field agents of U.S. imperialism such as Commander of the 8th U.S. Army and U.S. Ambassador in Seoul and with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique every day, bustling about Seoul.

According to a report, he is said to have conveyed a message from Johnson to the South Korean puppets and hatched together with them aggressive plots including the question on strengthening the so-called "system of South Korea-U.S. joint defence."

As is known, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are clinging to a more reckless war policy in their desperate attempt to save their colonial rule over South Korea from an ever sharpening crisis through a policy of military adventure. The concentric extension of this is the ceaseless military provocations the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating against the northern half of the Republic while frantically stepping up war preparations in South Korea and the recent piratic act committed in broad daylight by the "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have gone stark mad in their war racket particularly since the "Pueblo" incident.

The scoundrels are threatening that they will take a "retaliatory action" against our side which captured their armed spy ship as a just self-defensive measure, while massing a large number of aggressive troops in South Korea and the coastal areas of our country. And they are openly declaring that they will attack the northern half of the Republic. Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets at the instigation of their masters are raising a hysterical "anti-communist" racket and are bent on war preparations, reinforcing the puppet army and extending the term of service.

The intrigue the Johnson clique are brewing by sending Vance to South Korea is a link in the chain of such war racket and its extension.

The so-called "strengthening of joint defence posture" which Vance discussed at repeated closed-door confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is meant chiefly to increase sharply the military "aid" of U.S. imperialism to the puppets to reinforce the puppet army and strengthen its equipment, and to make more thoroughgoing preparations for unleashing another war in Korea.

The Johnson clique are more openly raising a provocative racket against the northern half of the Republic, hatching a dangerous plot with their South Korean lackeys.

At dawn on February 13, the day after Vance held his first sinister confidential conference with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the U.S. imperialists sent more than ten of their armed personnel to attack a post of our side southeast of Kaesong on the western sector of the front. On the 16th they again dispatched several armed personnel to attack the post of our side on the Kumsongchon river on the central sector of the front. These new military provocations are part of the sinister intrigue the U.S. imperialists brewed in Seoul.

These reckless provocations by the armed personnel, which are the product of the plot hatched in Seoul, were completely frustrated under the timely powerful blows of the men of our People's Army this time, too. The indiscreet armed personnel of the enemy were wiped out and repulsed. Those indulging in playing with fire must be controlled with fire.

The situation created in Korea owing to ominous machinations hatched by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea bears a resemblance to that 18 years ago when they unleashed a war in Korea. At that time, too, the U.S. imperialists sent warmonger Dulles to South Korea to brew a plot for an aggressive war with the Syngman Rhee puppet clique and unleashed a war in Korea. This time, Johnson, the war boss of U.S. imperialism, sent his war adviser to South

Greater Victories and Glory to S. Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces

The South Vietnamese people are marking the 7th anniversary of the union of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, their genuine revolutionary armed force, amidst the righteous resistance war against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and honour to the officers and men of the heroic South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the South Vietnamese people who are performing undying exploits by displaying unparalleled bravery and mass heroism in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation.

The union of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces on February 15, 1961, was an event of great historic significance in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

With the union of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, the South Viet namese people came to have their genuine revolutionary armed force and expand and develop the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle onto a new and high stage, relying on revolutionary violence.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces integrated in the flames of fierce revolutionary war have traversed a glorious and victorious path of struggle under the correct leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the only and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The past seven years were the years of victory when the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces dealt heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and performed immortal exploits, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

Recently the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces gave heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Thieu-Ky clique and won great victories by attacking simultaneously almost all the cities in the enemy-occupied areas of South Viet Nam including Saigon and enemy's military bases.

Hit hard by the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the South Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists are now trembling with fear and the puppet army is fast disintegrating.

This is a demonstration of the invincible might of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said, "The Vietnamese people's resistance war for national salvation proves clearly once again that a people that is determined to defend its independence and freedom at any sacrifice and that has the support of the peoples of the whole world is invincible."

The heroic struggle of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces who have risen up against the U.S. imperialists, the most savage and the most wicked enemy of today, and their brilliant successes constitute precious contribution to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and to the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of three continents against imperialism and colonialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people said:

"The heroic anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the people of North and South Viet Nam has set an example to the peoples of the whole world fighting against imperialism for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and inspires them boundlessly."

The heroic South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces will finally wipe out the U.S. imperialists in South Viet Nam and accomplish their just cause.

The Korean people who regard the U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam as against themselves will, in the future too, as in the past, do everything in their power to give active support to the Vietnamese people in their resistance war against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation.

Greater victories and glory to the officers and men of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces!

Korea-South Yemen

Strengthening and Developing Bonds of Friendship

An agreement on establishing the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level was signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of South Yemen.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out, "The present establishment of the diplomatic relations between our two countries marks an epochal occasion in further strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity established between our two peoples in the joint struggle against the imperialists headed by American imperialism, ringleader of world reaction, and their stooges, and represents an important contribution to strengthening the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples."

The bonds of friendship between the peoples of the two countries who have supported and encouraged each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism in the past period developed on to a new, higher stage with the recent establishment of the diplomatic relations.

This is another blow to the imperialists headed by American imperialism who are frantically scheming to put down the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and disunite the newly-independent states from the anti-imperialist front one by one.

The Korean people fully support the just struggle the South Yemeni people have waged for the liquidation of the aftermath of colonial domination and for the independent development of their country since their independence, resolutely opposing the aggressive machinations of the U.S. and British imperialists.

The South Yemeni people extend warm support to and militant solidarity with our people in their just cause for driving out American imperialism from South Korea and unifying their fatherland by themselves.

Qahtan Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen, said: "We are well aware of great victories won by the Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung. We express deep respect for the Korean people who are setting examples in the fierce struggle against world imperialism. We will march shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary people of Korea."

We have recently established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of South Yemen and the Republic of Iraq.

As a result, we have come to have more anti-imperialist, revolutionary friends in the Near and Middle East, expand the ranks of our friends who respect the freedom and independence of our people and support our cause internationally and further strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution.

This demonstrates once again the vitality of the D.P.R.K. Government's independent, principled foreign policy elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our great Leader.

Material Evidence Showing U.S. Imperialists' Preparations for

Position Log and Navigational Plot of "Pueblo", Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Made Public

The real state of affairs of the brigandish criminal acts perpetrated by the "USS Pueblo," an armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialist aggression army captured by the self-defence measures of the naval force of the Korean People's Army on January 23 last, while committing plain provocations after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has been revealed more clearly by the confessions of the captain of the ship and other crew members, flagrant offenders, together with all the material evidence.

Found on board the captured "Pueblo" were top secret documents and secret papers, various records, photographs and many other espionage data of the U.S. imperialist aggression army with regard to its espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries.

All these espionage data have brought to light how the extremely grave criminal acts by the "Pueblo" were planned and engineered by the war maniacs of U.S. imperialism headed by the Johnson clique and wherein lay the purposes.

All the documents and data obtained show beyond doubt that the provocative acts by the armed espionage ship "USS Pueblo" are sheer hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are part of premeditated aggressive manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism for a new war in Korea and Asia and that they constitute a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the world.

They also reveal unequivocally that though the U.S. imperialists resort to all sorts of heinous manoeuvres and crafty artifice of deception, reversing right and wrong to conceal and justify their criminal acts and their foul aggressive nature before the world's people and public opinion, these are nothing but a premeditated and prearranged trick, their customary practice which is entirely transparent already and a mere insanity of fools.

Lt. Murphy, executive officer and navigator of the "USS Pueblo," admitted in his confession that they intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on many occasions and carried out espionage acts, and emphasized that it was unmistakably proved by the ship's position log and the navigational plot which he and his assistants recorded in detail.

In this regard Lt. Murphy stated as follows:

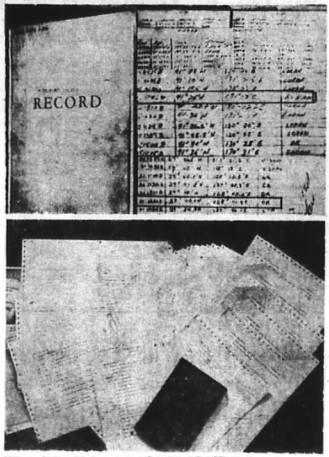
"The ship's position log and navigational plot, which recorded every position of the Pueblo after determining it accurately during the whole course of its navigation, are the documents that establish most correctly when and where the ship was located at.

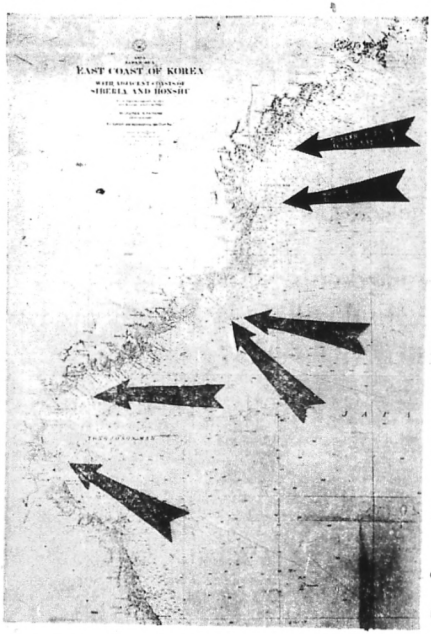
"The position log and navigational plot of the Pueblo were recorded and prepared personally by me, executive officer and navigator, and my assistants—Charles B. Law Jr., Lawrence W. Mack, Clifford C. Nolte and Wenden G. Leach.

"The ship's position log and navigational plot show the deep intrusions by the USS Pueblo into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a number of occasions, namely, about 9.8 miles (41°51.0' N, 130°10.0'E) from Galdan north of Chongjin, 11.2 miles (41°25' N, 130°03' E) from Orang Dan, 10.75 miles (40°28.1' N, 129°36.7' E) and 11.3 miles (40°27.3' N, 129°30' E) from Ran Do east of Songjin respectively, 8.2 miles (39°48.9' N, 128°01.9' E) from Ansong Gap at Mayang Do area and 7.6 miles (39°17.4' N, 127°46.9' E) from Yo Do at Wonsan area in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

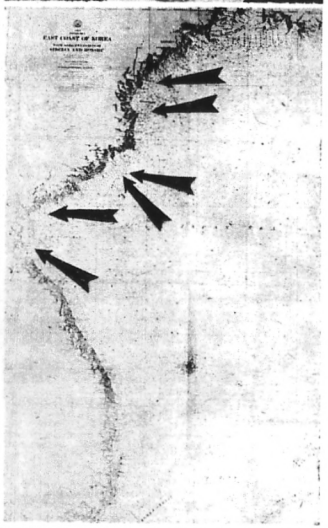
"As navigator, I can assure upon my honour of all the courses taken by the USS Pueblo intruding deep into the territorial waters of your country for espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Part of the photos of the position log and navigational plot kept personally by Lt. Murphy, executive officer and navigator, and his assistants, as well as of the photos of other records is made public here for this time.





The navigational plot showing the course along which the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces navigated to conduct espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was kept personally by lieutenant Murphy, executive officer and navigator of the "Pueblo." Arrows point the positions of the spy ship when it intruded deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. (Arrows from above: about 9.8 miles from Galdan, 11.2 miles from Orang Dan, 10.75 miles from Ran Do, 11.3 miles from Ran Do, 8.2 miles from the Ansong Gap and 7.6 miles from Yo Do)



Above: Part of the position log in which executive officer and navigator lieutenant Murphy and his men personally recorded the daily and hourly positions of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. Marks show part of the positions of the spy ship when it intruded deep into the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K.

Centre: Part of the "loran records" and "navigational plot" prepared by the crew of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the American imperialist aggressor forces, in which they personally kept the course along which the spy ship navigated to conduct espionage activities against the D.P.R.K. and what they spied on

Below: A navigational plot bears the signs of Lieutenant Murphy, keeper of this plot, and captain Lloyd Mark Bucher, confirmor of this plot, at the right lower corner of the plot.

Aggressive War against D.P.R.K. and Other Socialist Countries

Part of Operational Documents on Espionage Activities of "Pueblo", Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Made Public

The real state of affairs of the piratic acts of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" which the U.S. imperialists infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of our country as part of their vicious plot to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea is being brought to light more saliently by various material evidences as well as by the confessions of the captain and crew, criminals caught red-handed.

The intrusion of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its villainous espionage acts are a most brazen-faced, brigandish act of pirates, a flagrant infringement on a sovereign state and part of the premeditated aggressive scheme hatched by the U.S. imperialist war-mongers.

Such provocative scheme of U.S. imperialism is gravely menacing peace in Korea and the Far East, creating an extremely tense situation that may lead to a war in this area at any moment.

All the material and data available substantiate that the U.S. imperialists have long since conducted espionage in a planned way not only on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also on the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and other socialist countries in preparation for war of aggression against these countries.

Now, the U.S. imperialists are ridiculous enough to resort to all kinds of tricks and crafty machinations in an attempt to cover up and justify their criminal acts and foul aggressive nature in the face of the world people and

(Continued on Page 11)

Full Text of the Plan Document

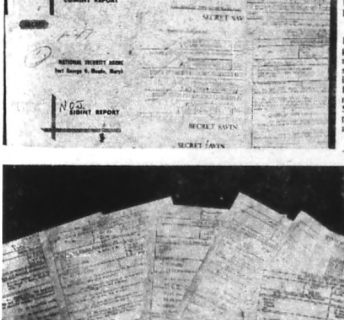
Full text of the plan document of U.S. imperialist aggressor forces for using armed spy ships "Pueblo" and "Banner" in "Pinkroot" operations aimed at brigandish espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China:

R 282225Z
FM COMNAVFOR JAPAN
INFO ZEN/USS PUEBLO
ZEN/USS BANNER
ZEM
R 130406Z
FN CINCPACFLT
TO DIRNSA
INFO JCS/JRC
CINCPAC
DIA
CHO
NFOIO
COMSEVENTHFLT
HO HSAPAC
JSPC
COMNAVFOR JAPAN
DIRNAVSECGRU
ASST DIRNAVSECGRU
ZEN/DIRNAVSECGRUPAC
ZEM
Secret Comint Channels
Pinkroot Operations (C)

1. For planning purposes anticipate USS Banner (GER-1) and USS Pueblo (AGER-2) will be available for intended Pinkroot operations in accordance with the following schedule:

Op Nr.	Unit	Dates	Area	Primary Collection Target (s)
I	Pueblo	05 Jan 04 Feb	N Korea Tsushima Str	Soviet Navy Acty in Tsushima Str and Korcom Naval Acty in Sea of Japan
II	Banner	28 Jan 22 Feb	Sea of Japan	Available for DIRNSA primary Tasking
III	Pueblo	19 Feb 20 Mar	Sea of Japan	Soviet Navy Acty
IV	Banner	07 Mar 06 Apr	East China Sea	Available for DIRNSA Primary Tasking
V	Pueblo	03 Apr 03 May	Petropavlovsk	Investigate Feasibility of AGER Ops Kurile/Kamchatka Area
VI	Banner	21 Apr 21 May	Petropavlovsk	Available for DIRNSA Primary Tasking
VII	Pueblo	17 May 16 Jun	Sea of Japan	Support of CVS Group Transit of Sea of Japan
VIII	Banner	12 Jun 11 Jul	Sea of Japan	Available for DIRNSA Primary Tasking
IX	Pueblo	27 Jun 27 Jul	Sea of Japan	Soviet Navy Acty.

2. Secondary DIRNSA collection requirements solicited for those Pinkroot operations conducted under primary navy tasking.
3. Dates of USS Banner (AGER-1) overhaul (scheduled 1 Jun-1 Sep) are being reviewed and should overhaul dates be moved up, portions of the above intended schedule would be invalidated.
4. Areas indicated for operations made available for DIRNSA primary tasking and those preferred by CINCPACFLT due operational considerations.

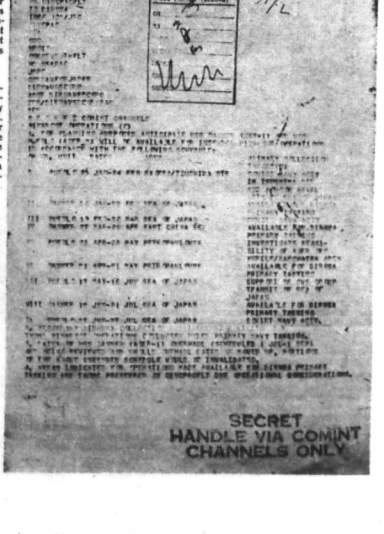


The full text of the document of the plan of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to use their armed spy ships "Pueblo" and "Banner" for their "Pinkroot" operations aimed at brigandish espionage activities against the D.P.R.K., the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China

☆ ☆

Part of "specific intelligence collection requirements" of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces for spying on the military objects of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Part of "specific intelligence collection requirements" of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces for spying on the military objects of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam



Entire Crew of Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces Submit Joint Letter of Apology to D.P.R.K. Govt.

The entire crew of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army when it was committing criminal espionage acts after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted a joint letter of apology admitting their grave crime and asking the D.P.R.K. Government to deal with them leniently.

The joint letter of apology was signed by the entire 82 crewmen of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo," including Lloyd Mark Bucher, its captain.

Follows the text of the joint letter of apology:

Joint Letter of Apology

of Entire Crew of "USS Pueblo" Submitted to D.P.R.K. Government

We, the whole crew of the USS Pueblo captured by the naval forces of the Korean People's Army while conducting espionage activities after having intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, frankly admit and truly repent our serious crimes. We hereby submit a joint letter of apology in order to request the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to deal with us leniently.

We deserve any punishment by the Korean people regardless of its severity for the crime we have committed by making overt intrusions into the territorial waters of a sovereign state, namely the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and perpetrating grave hostile acts. Since we are not mere prisoners of war but criminals caught in the very act of espionage, we cannot have any complaint even should the worst come.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, however, has treated us in such a humanitarian way that there is little difference between our present life and our life before our detention except for our guilty consciences as criminals.

We are deeply moved by such leniency as accorded us by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for which we would like first of all to express our heartfelt gratitude.

We are well aware, in connection with the incident of the Pueblo's intrusion into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that the attention of the Korean people and the world is focused on us, the party to the crime, and especially on our attitude.

Since we know better of what we did than anybody else, we alone, the men of Pueblo, are witnesses who can give the surest evidence of these crimes and, therefore, we are bound to honestly confess our grave criminal acts.

Already on a number of occasions we have stated in our confessions the true nature of our crime and our true sentiment. However, we do not think that that is sufficient. Therefore, we would like to take this opportunity to disclose once again the real facts of our crime and thereby make our sincere deep apologies to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people. We humbly request them to show generosity in dealing with us and have mercy on us if possible, so that we may return home as soon as possible.

We were reluctant to make honest confessions of our crime at the initial stage of our detention for we thought so great a crime might reflect on the "honor" of the United States of America and our own fate.

But this foolish idea could not last long, and was shattered before the stern truth evidenced by various espionage papers, documents, and corroborative data of our crime which have been thoroughly reviewed and analyzed by the Korean People's Army.

We think that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has ample evidence to convince the world.

Our Pueblo intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on several occasions—about 9.8 miles from Kal Dan north of Chongjin in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 11.2 miles from Orang Dan, 10.75 miles and 11.3 miles respectively from Dan Do east of Songjin, 8.2 miles from Ansong Gap in the Mayang Do area, 7.6 miles from Yo Do in the Wonsan area.

We have to say that the intrusions were not caused by any inadvertent technical error on our part but were prearranged and premeditated acts of espionage.

On 2 December 1967 we were given a mission by Rear Admiral Frank L. Johnson, Comnavfor Japan at Yokosuka, to conduct military espionage in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In order to execute the order, we sailed from Sasebo, Japan, under the guise of an oceanic electronic research ship and steamed along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for espionage acts via the coastal waters of the Soviet Union. That the USS Pueblo was not a mere oceanographic research ship has been proved unequivocally by the military intelligence information that was collected along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and various documents and equipment on board.

In order to surveil the objects defined by the operation order, we collected electromagnetic intelligence information in four areas of the three op-areas ("Mars," "Venus" and "Pluto") off the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to wit, Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan, with emphasis on determining the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army and the range of the naval force activities and the locations of radars along the coast.

We also collected information on the locations of the naval bases, organization and operational capacity of the vessels, naval patrols, chain of command and the locations of the main naval commands. At the same time, we detected communication and observation posts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and carried out oceanographic research including oceanographic sound measurements useful for submarine operations. In addition, we detected various military installations along the shore of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and investigated accomodation capacity of the ports and incoming and outgoing vessels and their capacity.

Such is a very serious crime. The gravity of our crime is now well known to the crew of the Pueblo, we affirm that our espionage act is immoral and that it is a grave and unjust provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This crime was a premeditated act of aggression against the Korean people and we of the Pueblo now stand as criminals.

We are very shameful of our criminal acts. We offer our sincere apologies to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We know that when one is captured for conducting espionage against a foreign country, he should be severely punished in accordance with the law of that country. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is fully entitled to determine our fate.

In view of the severity of our crime, we deserve punishment by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and we are prepared for it. But at this crucial moment when our fate is being determined, we appeal to you sincerely from the bottom of our hearts, to give due consideration to the number of unavoidable circumstances of our case and to forgive us leniently. Although our crime was serious enough, we are still hopeful that you understand that we only carried out the order of our superiors mechanically and it was by no means a deliberate, intentional act on our part.

We who were loyal to our military orders are stigmatized as criminals by having blindly joined in the tragic plot against the righteous Korean people. We are neither politicians nor military leaders, and we are not well informed politically and know nothing at all on certain other questions.

We were not well aware why the U.S. government authorities and military leaders took so great an interest in the northeast coast of the Korean Peninsula; further, the relations of our acts to U.S. policy and the use to which the data we had obtained would have been put were of no interest to us.

But now our eyes have been opened to the true nature of our crimes. We feel ashamed. We are sincerely apologetic for all our acts.

However, we must note that the responsibility for the crimes belongs to those of us who committed them, and our government is even more responsible than us.

The purpose of our armed forces is to carry out the policies decided by our government.

The responsibility for initiating this crime must therefore be borne by the U.S. administration authorities and military leaders. Sending the Pueblo into Korean waters is a completely criminal act of aggression.

We should not have participated in espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the outset.

Any person should bear the moral responsibility for his acts though committed against his will when he is involved in shameful schemes mapped out by the government of his country. With regard to the crime committed by Pueblo, therefore, we can by no means escape our responsibility and all of the crew members of the ship, particularly, the commanding officer and officers should be held responsible and duly considered.

Despite the seriousness of the crime perpetrated by us, our responsibility is still less than that of our government. Those who should be finally responsible for the crimes of espionage against another country are their organizers.

The approval and order by U.S. authorities of the espionage acts to be conducted by such ships as Pueblo sow seeds of discord throughout the world.

We are now well aware that all the unfortunate incidents occurring on the Korean peninsula, the espionage activities of the Pueblo included, have been caused by the United States. Also, we now recognize clearly the hatred and indignation such acts are arousing among Korean people.

Our repentance for the criminal case of the Pueblo and our apology to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are insufficient no matter how frank and sincere they may be, because however we may apologize, it is merely the apology made by the crew of the Pueblo and it cannot be an official apology on behalf of the United States Government.

Our fate depends largely on whether or not the government of the United States which has forced us into espionage makes public the facts of crimes to the fair world public opinion and apologizes to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We have already confessed all our crimes honestly.

We of the Pueblo honestly admit our crimes.

We are criminals who have participated in the aggressive activities against the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and against the Korean people.

We openly admit again to the world that we have intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage. To commit these acts is a serious crime against the Korean people, to form an intention to commit these acts is a sin before God.

We should be punished severely by the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for our own serious crimes. We may expect such a severe punishment as may deprive us of even the possibility of revival.

We are, however, writing this letter of apology, as human beings as the sons of our parents, as the husbands of wives, as the fathers of our children, for the sake of ourselves and for the sake of our families, with a hope that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will show us a mercy.

Even though we can speak words and put down marks on a sheet of paper, we cannot express all the sincerity of our apology to the Korean people, that springs from the hearts of us all.

Our minds are united in our desire to open our hearts to the Korean people.

We, as men, realize how false our life and acts have been and repent of them. We are desirous of leading a life only full of truth and justice in the future.

Eighty-two crewmen of the USS Pueblo have all their parents, wives and children at home.

They are sorrowed because of us and are anxiously waiting for our return.

Those of us who are young have long future and cherish great hope in human life.

Our families and relatives have already undergone great sufferings. They are suffering everything in us whose future is unknown.

We, the 82 men of the Pueblo, make an earnest appeal to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the name of ourselves and our families.

Please take mercy on us and our kin. Please give us a chance for regeneration and forgive us generously and allow us to go home so as to bring new hope to them.

We firmly pledge that if we are forgiven and permitted to return to our homes, we will never join in such criminal acts again, we will never do anything that may cause misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people and all the pious people of the world, and will not bring grief, misery or pain to our beloved ones again.

We earnestly desire that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accept this oath of ours that springs from the depth of our hearts.

We submit this letter of apology to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, again entreating that it recognize the truth and honesty of our statements and forgive us generously and leniently.

Operation of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army—Sheer Espionage Committed under Cloak of Research

Lloyd Mark Bucher, Captain of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Confesses to Crimes for the Second Time

Lloyd Mark Bucher, Captain of "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, which was captured on January 23 by the self-defence action of the Navy of our People's Army while conducting military espionage acts after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country, confessed for the second time to the brigandish spy activity of his ship.

Follows the confession:

Confession

My first confession, although it was correct, was not complete in details. I omitted the details because it was made immediately after my capture and I was afraid so great a crime might be punished severely by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Since then the real state of affairs has been revealed and established by all the data and documentary evidence in the hands of the Korean People's Army with regard to the intelligence activities of the Pueblo, and we can no longer tell a lie or make a cover-up however hard I may try. I did not realise the severity of our crime until I had time to think of the mission and activities of the Pueblo since my capture. I have thought that all the U.S. naval vessels conduct this type of operation, and it was my duty and that I carried out an order as a soldier. But our last operation was sheer espionage committed under the cloak of research.

I am fully aware of the severe penalty for conducting espionage and should be punished. However, I am deeply repentant of our crime and am so hopeful that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will forgive my crew and myself with leniency and send us back to our land of home.

I am going to confess the details of our espionage as they were to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

USS Pueblo was commissioned in May of 1967 in Bremerton, Washington, U.S., together with USS Palm Beach. It remained in Bremerton undergoing outfitting until September 1967 when it went to San Diego for about five weeks of shakedown training.

On 6 November we sailed to Pearl Harbor where we refuelled and made minor repairs. We then went directly to Yokosuka, Japan, which was assigned as our homeport. We arrived there on 1 December. There we were given a specific mission by Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, to conduct surveillance on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My immediate superiors are Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, for operations and Rear Admiral N.G. Ward, Commander, Service Squadron 3, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for administration.

All my operational orders came from Comnavfor Japan while all administrative details and inspections were given by Comservron 3.

My mission was contained in a general operation order from Commander Naval Forces Japan issued to the ship about 5 January.

The operation order directed me to sail from Sasebo about 10 January into the East Sea of Korea and operate in three operation areas, along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Operation areas essentially divided the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into thirds for espionage purposes, and they were called Mars, Venus and Pluto.

On Mars area the water area between 39°N and 40°N, and on area Venus between 40°N and 41°N, and on area Pluto between 41°N and 42°N respectively from the coast to 60 miles at sea.

While in these three operation areas, I was to determine the electronic environment with emphasis on determining the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army and the extent of the naval activity in four areas, namely, Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan areas, and on fixing the positions of radars on the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The operation order also directed me to determine the reaction from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union respectively to an overt intelligence collector operating in the periphery of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and actively conducting surveillance of the Korean People's Army and USSR naval units and to evaluate USS Pueblo's capabilities as a naval intelligence collection ship.

This operational order was transmitted to me by the message from Comnavfor Japan dated 16 December 1967, and our operation was called Pinkroot One.

Pinkroot is the code word assigned to all "AGER type" operations. The scale of Pinkroot operations now compasses both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and were to be carried out by Pueblo AGER-2 and two other espionage ships of similar type with most up-to-date equipment, USS Banner AGER-1 and USS Palm Beach AGER-3. All of these operations are carried out under the order of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations. He directs the fleet commanders who further direct the immediate operational commanders. The Pinkroot type operation was put into effect about two years ago. The Banner was the lead ship in the program and reaffirm these radars and to record any new radars accurately when detected. Rear Admiral Johnson, Commander Naval Forces Japan, said that there was not much known about exact details although the radars had been ascertained by the air force, and asked me to obtain detailed information since the operation would be carried out in the vicinity of the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We were told to take oceanic sounding for submarine operations and other sea measurement whenever we could do so. We were told to record all radar signals so they could later be analysed by others who specialize in this work.

I was told to keep a narrative log of every important thing that occurred during the operation. We were told to record our positions as often as possible and to remain undetected if possible. If our ship was harassed I was to send a message to Comnavfor Japan.

We were also told to keep a file of all information and the photographs and films on board and turn them in when we returned to Yokosuka. I was to perform the operation in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by 27 January and to proceed to the Tsushima Straits to conduct further measurements of the sea and then to proceed to Sasebo by 4 February.

On receiving the operation mission, I set about preparing for action.

I told Lt. Murphy, executive officer, to ensure that everyone had all necessary papers for one month at sea. I told him to ensure that the entire crew was familiar with the ship's organization and that everyone has practice in fire fighting, flooding control and other emergency matters. I told him to ensure that he had all necessary charts for navigation. I told him to read all the intelligence publications on file at Comnavfor Japan concerning the naval order of battle of the Korean People's Army. He was also to see that the oceanographers had their assistance when they came aboard.

Lt. Harris, research officer, had under his charge a special detachment of 30 persons. I told him to ensure that his detachment had all training required, to determine all the radars and to record all the electromagnetic signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My relation with the research officer was not the same as with other officers of the ship. He was not assigned as a ship's officer, but was the officer in charge of the special naval security group detachment and so was only under my command as far as the ship was concerned. I told Lt. Harris to ensure that his detachment and to search and record all electromagnetic signals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I told Lt. J.G. Schumacher operations officer, to prepare all his recognition codes and to be sure they were correct, to see that we had proper VHF codes for the during the months of January and February. I instructed him also to see that all the people were trained in the use of the weapons we carried. Toward the end of last December senior oceanographer Richard Truckey and his assistant Harry Iredale were sent to us by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office for oceanographic research in the waters along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He selected and showed me 20 stations for his survey during the trip, most of which were in the vicinity of the Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan areas and near the East area of the Soviet Union.

Prior to embarkation, I told my officers to prepare their departure plans and to ensure that we had the proper charts for navigation. I also told my officers to see that the crew knew of where we were going, unless he absolutely had to know.

Japanese technicians and workers worked on Pueblo while the ship was preparing the operation in Yokosuka. They did most of the machinery repair and some electronic calibration. The number of Japanese technicians and

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public opinion while distorting the facts.

However, all the facts and material evidences disclose irrefutably that the fabrications and frantic commotions being made by the U.S. imperialists in connection with the armed espionage ship "Pueblo's" intrusion are nothing but a frenzy of the lunatic.

The espionage act the armed espionage ship "Pueblo", of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army perpetrated, having intruded deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has once again laid bare the abominable nature of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war.

The Korean people have warned the U.S. imperialists more than once that they should immediately stop the reckless acts of war provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, however, turned a deaf ear to the warnings of the Korean people, kept on reinforcing their military forces of aggression in Korea and the Far East to achieve their aggressive ambition and perpetrated almost daily the acts of military provocations on the ground and sea and on the air, while pushing ahead with frantic preparations for a new war.

It is a most justifiable, self-defence measure for safeguarding the security and sovereignty of their country that the naval vessels of the Korean People's Army captured the armed espionage ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which carried on espionage acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Nevertheless, far from apologizing to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the crime they have committed, the U.S. imperialists are arrogant enough to try recklessly to frighten our people with military blackmail, just like a thief calling after a thief.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate. The U.S. imperialists must bear it deep in mind that if they persist in solving the problem through gangster-like blackmail by mobilizing their force of arms, they will get nothing from it but corpses and defeat.

The Korean people do not like an empty talk; they are a strong-willed people who never fail to act to their own words.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, "Our people and People's Army will counter the U.S. imperialists' reprisal with retaliation and a total war with a total war."

The U.S. imperialists must look straight into the unshakable determination of the Korean people and stark reality, and act discreetly.

The people of Korea and the people all over the world are watching the moves of the U.S. imperialists.

* * *

On board the "USS Pueblo," an armed espionage ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, captured by the self-defence measures of the naval force of the Korean People's Army were found top secret documents and papers, various records, photographs and many other espionage data of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which clearly show their preparation for a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries.

All these espionage data bring to light how the extremely grave criminal acts of the "USS Pueblo" were planned and engineered by the war maniacs of U.S. imperialism headed by the Johnson clique and wherein lay the purposes.

Commander Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of the "USS Pueblo," and his crew have told, in their confessions, the fact that the military espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were conducted by the direct order and instruction of the warmongers of U.S. imperialism, under the premeditated preparations and plan.

In this regard commander Lloyd Mark Bucher stated as follows:

"My mission was contained in a general operation order from Commander Naval Forces Japan issued to the ship about 5 January. This operation order was transmitted to me by the message from Comnavfor Japan dated 16 December, 1967, and our operation was called Pinkroot One. . . . All of these operations are carried out under the order of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations."

Lieutenant Junior grade Frederick Schumacher, U.S. Navy, operations officer of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo," stated in his confession that they had started action "according to the mission stipulated by the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Department, Washington D.C." and that they had "received the specific mission from Frank A. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Force, Japan."

Commander Lloyd Mark Bucher disclosed the fact that the armed espionage ships of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, "USS

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workers at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka is about 10,000. They worked on all U.S. navy ships under contract and I believe this is through the present U.S.-Japan Treaty.

USS Pueblo left Sasebo about 11 January 1966 and sailed northward through Tsushima Straits.

We proceeded about 30-40 miles off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a northerly course to op area Pluto according to our plan, so that we might not be spotted if possible until we had finally accomplished our mission.

When we proceeded southward, however, we navigated about 13 miles off the coast and intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a number of points of interest and conducted intensive espionage activities.

The major areas of interest given to us by Comnavfor Japan were Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan and the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union as mentioned above. At those areas we were to take interest primarily in the military aspect of the ports, particularly naval activity.

In that regard we were to pay special attention to naval and the electronic order of battle. We were, first of all, to determine the number on any naval ship if possible, and when close enough we were to photograph it.

I planned to stay about two days respectively off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and Chongjin and in the Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan areas and spend the rest of the time in an area of special interest, if any.

Op area Pluto included Chongjin, our port of interest, and was thought to contain a minimum of naval activity. The main purpose for espionage act in Chongjin area was to determine the extent of the naval activity of the Korean People's Army and to determine what electronic radar contacts there were in the area.

On the night of 15 January we reached the Chongjin area, and, after sailing northward as far as the vicinity of the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union, we returned to the Chongjin area on the morning of the 16th.

This was the first port area where we were to conduct intelligence and I gave an instruction to all officers telling them how I wanted them to keep their reports. Namely, in all areas, beginning with Chongjin they were to keep a log of all their contacts, describing everything they saw in detail. If the contact was a merchant ship, it was to be identified from the identification publications we carried on board.

I told the officers of the deck to photograph all ships if possible and, if not, to at least try to identify the ship's radar, other antennas and its armament and any other special characteristics of the ship. I told them also to report all aircraft and to record them, they were also required to note the Pueblo's position every 20 minutes.

Whenever research reported a radar, the officers of the deck were to ascertain the bearing and the type, record it and report it to me.

While in the Chongjin area where we stayed until evening of 17 January, we had about 30 radar signals.

Our electronic detector measures the frequency of the transmitted pulse of the target radar and identifies it as whichever type it is.

Of all the radars intercepted there in Chongjin, none were of a type unknown to us. In this area we had four visual contacts but they were not near enough to be identified or photographed. The oceanographers had three oceanic measurements there.

On the night of 17 January we left the Chongjin area for the area of Songjin, and we intercepted a particularly powerful and interesting electronic wave off Orang Dan and Musu Dan. But we could not make out what it was, and I ordered the ship to approached the coast. We approached up to a point (41°25' N, 130°03' E), 11.2 miles from the coast to identify it. The main point of interest in the second area, Venus, was the naval and electronic activity of the Korean People's Army in the vicinity of the port of Songjin. Very little guidance was provided to me in this area. I had read that there was only minimal naval forces in this area.

The main purpose of intelligence in the area of Songjin was twofold; first to determine the extent of naval activity of the Korean People's Army in this area and second to ascertain the electronic activity with special emphasis on the radars. We would be particularly interested in any new types of radar to be found in this area.

I planned to proceed to the vicinity of the port of Songjin and lay to, hoping to see some naval activity or to intercept some new radars of the Korean People's Army. I also hoped to be able to photograph some naval ships. So, I made the officer of the deck responsible to me for reporting all activity accurately and keeping me informed on developments and on our position.

In the Songjin area we intercepted a new radar, not before known. It was a radar designated as crosslot, which I thought was for early air warning. But I was not able to confirm the location of this radar due to its infrequent emission and the fact that my direction finding equipment was unreliable. So we entered as far as the point (40°28.1'N, 129°36.7'E), 10.75 miles from Ran Do, east of Songjin, and a point (40°27.3'N, 129°30'E), 11.3 miles from the island in an effort to ascertain the radar.

In addition, we intercepted about 30 radar signals in the Songjin area. I should point out that 30 radar signals do not mean 30 different radars. Same radars may have been intercepted several times and then redesignated by us when they were shut off and then turned on again. We intercepted three visual contacts and conducted three oceanic measurements there. I departed the area of Songjin on 19 January for op area Mars.

Op area Mars contained two of the main ports to be surveilled, both Mayang Do and Wonsan.

The purposes of surveillance at these two ports as primarily twofold. First we were to attempt to determine the extent of the naval activity of the Korean People's Army at the two ports and secondly to ascertain the electronic order of battle with emphasis on fixing the positions of radars detected.

I had been told by the Staff of Commander Naval Forces Japan that it was suspected that the Navy of the Korean People's Army kept their W-class submarines at Mayang Do and that we should attempt to see them and record their number and photograph them if possible.

I planned to spend about two days in the vicinity of both Mayang Do and Wonsan and to concentrate my efforts on whichever area had the greatest amount of naval activity. I organised watch sections under the officer of the deck to record everything encountered.

If it was possible to get close enough to any activity it was to be photographed.

All radars that were intercepted were to be reported to the officer of the deck and then to me and recorded them to me and to record them. We planned to fix the position of any new radar that we intercepted.

I chose the area that we would operate in each day. My usual plan was to go to an area in the vicinity of the port to be detected and then to lay to there hoping for some activity.

We arrived in the Mayang Do area 20 January. We spent all the day of the 20th there and saw some fishing boats and some other unidentified commercial ships. On the evening of the 20th about 30 minutes after sundown we saw a submarine chaser whose last number was thought to be 6.

He passed us at a range of about 1,000 yards and we were unable to photograph him since it was too dark.

We did intercept about 40 radar signals in the Mayang Do area, none of which was believed to be a submarine radar.

In an effort to observe submarines which we suspected to be stationed at Mayang Do, we went up to a point (39°48.9'N, 128°01.9' E) about 8.2 miles from Ansong Gap on the night of 21 January. However we could not spot any submarine.

Not having had any significant activity in the Mayang Do area I decided to proceed to the Wonsan area that night.

I remembered that there were more naval craft and ships of the Korean People's Army stationed in the Wonsan area so I was hopeful that we would have some success in that area.

I again chose a place to go to in the area we were to conduct surveillance and planned to lay to in that area and watch closely. We left the Mayang Do area on the night of the 21st of January arriving at the Wonsan area on the morning of the 22nd.

That day we saw two vessels that I thought might be fishing ships. They initially passed us at a range of about 1,000 yards and then returned and circled around us slowly.

I had photographs taken of them and decided that they would report the Pueblo, so I considered myself detected and I sent my first message to Comnavfor Japan and reported to him that we had been detected and had seen a submarine chaser in the Wonsan Bay area.

That night I moved out to sea a little intending to move in closer in the morning.

I had decided that if we did not have any success in the Wonsan area by the night of the 23rd I would go back up the coast to Songjin and then travel back down.

On the morning of the 23rd I found that we had drifted about 25 miles out to sea and I moved back in.

Since there were only four more days remaining in the operation I decided to approach closer in to see if I could see even one naval ship so that the operation would not be a loss from my point of view.

Meanwhile, I became quite bolder because my ship had never been watched or harassed by any naval craft of the Korean People's Army throughout the whole period of my mission.

So I came to a point (39°17.4'N, 127°46.9'E) quite close to land, that is, 7.6 miles from Yo Do. To my mind, it was the deepest intrusion I had ever made into the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during our last mission.

The facts of the deep intrusions by the Pueblo into the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are precisely shown on the position log and navigational plot which were kept by the assistants of Lt. Murphy, executive officer and navigator, who personally determined the position of the ship each time and recorded it as it stood.

The remainder of the capture was referred to in my previous confession.

Every day I received messages from Comnavfor Japan that were of operational importance during the whole period of the operation.

We intercepted about 130 radars of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during this operation.

The research officer's reports to me were confined to the radar contacts that we made and his evaluation of them.

The radars we intercepted were of several kinds, to wit, early air warning, fire control, navigation, long range surface search and long range air search.

We had about 19 visual contacts with other vessels except for the day of our capture.

We kept all the top secret espionage information in the file of the safe to report them after the operation.

We made oceanographic measurements in all areas, whose chief purpose was to research the sea basin that would directly affect the operation movements of submarines, destroyers and other naval vessels.

The two oceanographers on board the Pueblo had the mission to collect technical and scientific information about the sea.

They were ordered to the Pueblo just prior to its departure on an operation. The types of information they collect are used to help forecast sea conditions in years to come and are useful to all types of U.S. Navy ships in their operations, but they were not considered absolutely necessary and I was free to decide whether or not to take samples on any given day or place.

However, if there was no other activity I would have the oceanographers take daily measurements.

The two oceanographers were responsible to me for activities on the ship and their report was made to the naval oceanographic office as well as the samples they took from the water.

Their work on board was secondary to the mission of intelligence and was only considered of great importance by me. However, I think it was important for concealing the espionage purpose of the Pueblo.

The special intelligence operation conducted by Pueblo was about U.S. Navy operations as follows.

If it were noted that the Navy of the Korean People's Army was larger than had been expected or that they had equipment that was not known or suspected, then the U.S. Navy officials would, in preparation for war, decide to possibly move some more ships into the Pacific Ocean or they may decide to build other equipment to offset any new equipment of the Navy of the Korean People's Army.

The operations as was the one conducted by the Pueblo are conducted for many purposes. They

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Banner" and "USS Pueblo," perpetrated the military espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and exposed the program of espionage activities to be conducted. He said:

"... USS Banner has operated continuously in Pacific waters, primarily in the East Sea of Korea, off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union including Vladivostok since July of 1966 a year before my ship commenced its activities, and has systematically collected various military intelligence also in the coastal waters of China.

"...After this last operation Pueblo was to operate in the vicinity of Vladivostok of the Soviet Union from about February 20 to March 20 and then to be along the Kamchatka Peninsula.

"The Banner, sister ship of the Pueblo, was scheduled to conduct an operation in the vicinity of Vladivostok during the month of later January and early February. Their next operation in March was to be in the same area as we were on this operation, in the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"I understand the next operation in the waters of China was scheduled for the end stage."

Despite the clumsy attempt of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to disguise the Pueblo, the espionage ship, as an "auxiliary general electronic research ship" or a "geographic environment research ship" its abominable nature of a specialized espionage ship has been revealed to the whole world by the fact that it was captured red-handed and by the confessions of the captain of the ship and other crew members together with all the documents and data obtained.

Commander Bucher admitted that the "operation" of the "Pueblo" was "sheer espionage committed under the cloak of research."

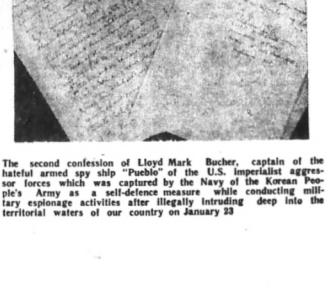
Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the senior oceanographer on board the "Pueblo," said in his confession:

"As for the USS Pueblo, I am well aware that the ship intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage and my oceanographic survey was a means to cover them up....

"I frankly admit that the USS Pueblo served as a platform for my research which would aid the U.S. Navy in its submarine and surface operations."

All the facts and the captured intelligence data once again laid bare before the world people the fact that the U.S. imperialists have been carrying out their preparations systematically for aggressive war against the socialist countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleader who threats and disturbs peace in Korea and in the rest of Asia.

It is unequivocably proved by some of documents and data which are made public here.



The second confession of Lloyd Mark Bucher, captain of the hateful armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army as a self-defence measure while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country on January 23

The Ship Not Only Intruded into Coastal Waters of D.P.R.K. But Also Detected Radars and Collected Communication Information, Oceanographic Information and Photographic Information

Edward Renz Murphy Jr., Executive Officer and Navigator of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Confesses Their Brigandish Espionage Activities

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are primarily designed to add to the intelligence knowledge that the U.S. Navy has about any given country. The information desired is especially about the naval forces of other countries and is for possible use in the event of hostilities with that country.

If the operations are successful and accurately reported, the Navy would have much valuable information about the naval forces and about the electronics of the country that the operations are carried out in.

The most important possible gain is to determine, by observation of exercises, the maneuverability of the navy being watched.

For example, during one Banner operation they were able to watch an entire Soviet Naval exercise that lasted for two or three days. The information collected during that operation is considered very valuable by the U.S. Navy officials.

The U.S. Navy expects that these operations will be successful only some times but considers that the possible gain is worth the effort.

After this last operation Pueblo was to operate in the vicinity of Vladivostock of the Soviet Union from about February 20 to March 20 and then to be along the Kamchatka Peninsula.

The Banner, sister ship of the Pueblo, was scheduled to conduct an operation in the vicinity of Vladivostok during the month of later January and early February. Their next operation in March was to be in the same area as we were on this operation, in the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I understand the operation in the waters of China was scheduled for the next stage.

The collection of intelligence in the territorial waters or air of other countries is espionage, and a wanton violation of their sovereignty. I consider that it is a despicable crime and must be stopped.

With the lapse of time since my capture I realised more deeply and repent the gravity of the espionage act I committed.

It was a hostile act of aggression against the Korean people. Now I fully realize why the Korean people hate us and how angry they must feel.

However, we entreat you to understand that we committed such crime as soldiers in the execution of orders of our superiors and not of our own accord, and forgive us leniently.

Now I have been given good wholesome food, fine clothes to wear, a warm room and a clean bed.

Since my capture, I have always been gripped by yearning for my dear family. There is my wife Rose Dolores Bucher with two sons, Mark, age 15, and Michael, age 13, in my home town San Diego. I would like to tell them that I am safe and healthy and that they should not worry too much. I want to tell them I love them very dearly. I think that if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is merciful to us who deserve punishment, we will be sent home and we will be together and in love forever, never again to part.

If I am permitted to return home, I will work for the brotherhood of all men for the rest of my life. If I am allowed to return home I will immediately explain the moral wrong of this type of operation and will do all I can to have them stopped permanently.

This is my wish. We have done a great wrong and should be punished in accordance with the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, I wish we may be forgiven generously and allowed to go home as soon as possible.

All of the above is my sincere confession. I swear it on my honour.

Edward Renz Murphy Jr. (Lieutenant of the navy of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army), executive officer and navigator of "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which was captured on January 23 by the self-defensive measures of the armed force of the Korean People's Army while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the coastal waters of our country, confessed their brigandish espionage activities.

Follows his confession:

Confession

I am Edward Renz Murphy Jr. Lieutenant U.S. Navy, executive officer and navigator of USS Pueblo. I do confess in complete frankness that Pueblo intruded deep into the coastal waters of your country and carried out acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My words cannot express the remorse which I feel for having violated the sovereignty of your country.

I humbly apologize for my hostile acts and ask that the Korean people express their generosity and leniency, despite my aggression, and allow me to return to my home and rejoin my family.

I was born in 1937 at Berkley, California, and, after my graduation from college, attended the Officer Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island from October 1960 to March 1961.

After serving as navigator aboard ships since October 1963, I was assigned to Pueblo as executive officer and navigator on 11 May 1967.

Prior to departing Yokosuka, Japan, we were briefed by lieutenant Brooks, a staff member of Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson, Commander U.S. Naval Forces Japan, regarding our mission.

The briefing was held about 2 January 1968 in Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson's headquarters. I remember of the meeting that we were to concentrate our efforts upon detecting and localizing radars of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Of particular interest was the "Cross Slot" radar, which was believed to be an early air warning radar.

We were to observe and photograph any naval ships with emphasis on localizing torpedo boat and submarine activity in Wonsan, Mayang Do, Songjin and Chongjin. Then we were shown slides of torpedo boats, patrol boats and submarines.

About 3 January Rear Admiral Johnson visited and toured the ship. He was given a tour of the research area on board by the captain and research officer. It seemed additional detailed instructions were given at that time.

On about 4 January we received message instructions from Rear Admiral Johnson directing us to depart Yokosuka 5 January and to proceed to the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via Sasebo and the Tsushima Straits.

This message spelled out in detail that we were to collect military intelligence off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After having been briefed on our intelligence mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the captain met with me and outlined his proposed navigational plan.

Briefly he intended to observe the entire coast on the way northward at about 30-40 miles off and then proceed closer along the coast heaving to, from time to time, as he might choose.

I laid down our track on the charts and began studying my navigation publications to execute the directions and instructions on detecting the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The captain had further ordered all officers, except chief warrant officer Lacy, our engineering officer, to become familiar with military intelligence information about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which we should know prior to our departure.

I made a study of the composition of the naval forces of the Korean People's Army, the number and maneuverability of the naval vessels based in the four major ports: Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan.

From a review of the facts about our preparation, it is easily concluded that our ship had definitely been designated to carry out aggressive and hostile acts of espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our operational waters were divided into three sectors along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The three areas had four coastal positions of interest to our intelligence collection.

As mentioned above, these were Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do, and Wonsan.

After transiting through the Tsushima Straits we set our course northward arriving at the border of the coastal waters of the Eastern area of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about 14 January for the purpose of intelligence.

We then proceeded along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stopped the ship near Chongjin on 15 January to conduct our intelligence activities. We collected radar and communication data and also conducted oceanographic research.

While conducting our espionage we entered deep into your coastal waters up to a point (41°25'N, 130°03'E) 11.2 miles off the land of the eastern area of Orang Dan.

Our intrusion deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are clearly substantiated by entries of the ship's position in the position log.

Having completed our espionage acts off Chongjin, we proceeded southward and arrived at the Songjin area about 18 January, suffering considerable icing on the ship. Here too, our position is recorded showing that we conducted espionage very close to the shore of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the Songjin area we penetrated deep into your coast two times. Namely, we went up to (40°28.1'N, 129°36.7'E) 10.75 miles and (40°27.3'N, 129°30'E) 11.3 miles off Rag Do east of Songjin, where we conducted espionage activities. Again we caught radars and communications while in this area. On 20 January we again proceeded south along the coast and stopped off Mayang Do. Previously, we had been directed by Rear Admiral Johnson to detect and photograph any naval activity of the Korean People's Army along the coast.

Particular attention was directed toward obtaining information in Mayang Do and Wonsan areas with regard to submarine and torpedo boat sightings.

Our efforts in the Mayang Do are particularly increased over the previous two areas. The position log shows clearly that we went deep into your coastal waters at 39°48.9'N, 128°01.8'E approximately 8.2 miles from Ansong Gap in the Mayang Do area for intelligence activities.

While off Mayang Do we sighted a patrol boat just before dark on 21 January, but there was not enough light to photograph it. So it appeared that our espionage efforts were disappointing to the captain and research officer.

With nearly a week remaining before the expiration of our mission, the captain decided to move south to the Wonsan area, our last assigned area. We stopped in this area on 22 January and continued to collect radar communication and oceanographic intelligence information.

Vested by the unsuccessful espionage thus far, the captain ordered the ship closer to Wonsan on 23 January we were stopped in this position conducting our espionage acts deep in your coastal waters, when your navy boats captured us.

I believe at the time of our capture, our position had been at 39°17.4'N, 127°46.9'E about 7.6 miles from Yo Do.

Our deep intrusions into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are all recorded in the ship's position log.

As the navigator, I can assure on my honour of the whole course along which the Pueblo navigated after intruding deep into the coastal waters of your country to conduct espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In fact, as for our Pueblo's recent intrusion deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at many points, I can neither conceal nor justify it no matter how I may try since the Navy of the Korean People's Army is in possession of the ship's position logs and navigational plots kept in detail personally by me and my men—Charles B. Law Jr., Lawrence W. Mack, Clifford C. Nolte and Wenden G. Leach.

Therefore I admit and confess frankly the positions in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where we penetrated deeply as I have mentioned above.

Our intelligence was continued throughout our navigational trip in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The electronic equipment aboard the ship was operated by James A. Shepard. It appeared to me that this equipment first detected all signals which were then somehow passed on to other technical personnel.

There were usually four or five operators inside.

Although I do not understand the performance and operation of the complex electronic equipment on board, I am sure that it was used for the espionage activities against the Korean people.

There were two kinds of oceanographic surveys conducted along the coasts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The first was a measurement for water temperature which was done while the ship was moving slowly. The second survey was sampling of water. This was done while the ship was stopped and about once a day. This research was done to cover the main intelligence mission of the ship as well as to collect specific data for submarine operations.

The photographic mission of the ship was to photograph naval vessels of the Korean People's Army.

Once we tried to photograph the mountains south of Wonsan, too. This was done in an effort to identify the mountains seen visually and the mountains on our chart.

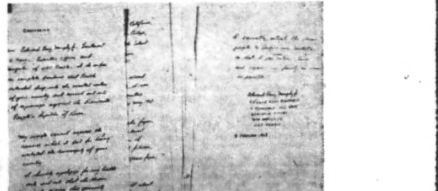
In conclusion the fact that I was a duly responsible party to many acts of espionage deep in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is self-evident. The ship not only entered your coastal waters on at least more than five occasions, but also detected radars and collected communication information, oceanographic information, and photographic information off the coast of your country.

The collected intelligence data were to be turned into Rear Admiral Johnson upon our return to Yokosuka.

I am fully aware that my own acts of navigating an espionage ship deep in your coastal waters were grave criminal acts that are entirely impermissible. I cannot excuse my aggressive hostile acts except that they were done under direct orders from the Johnson Administration and my superiors.

I carried out their orders faithfully. I solemnly pledge that I shall never again be part of such hostile acts against the peace-loving people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I earnestly entreat the Korean people to forgive me leniently so that I can return home and rejoin my family as soon as possible.



Confession of Executive Officer Edward Renz Murphy Jr. of the "USS Pueblo," the armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which was captured while conducting espionage activities after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Officers of U.S. Imperialist Armed Spy Ship Reaffirm Brigandish Acts of Aggression of U.S. Imperialists Bent on Preparations for Another War in Korea

Press Interview with Officers of Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo" of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces

Officers of the hateful armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, which was captured by the self-defence measures of the Navy of the Korean People's Army on January 23 while conducting criminal espionage acts after illegally intruding deep into the territorial waters of our Republic, were interviewed on February 15 by home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters.

Present on the occasion were central newspaper, news agency and radio reporters including those from Rodong Shinmun, the Korean Central News Agency and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee as well as local newspaper and radio reporters.

Follows the questions and answers at the press conference:

Correspondent: You officers look well and fine. How is the health of the crew of the "Pueblo," you captain, please.

Captain: The crew of the "Pueblo," now in general is good. One man who was wounded in his limb during our capture has been operated on now and he is recovering satisfactorily. Others who received minor wounds have also been taken care of and they are also progressing. As to the rest of the crew, their health is good and they are safe here.

Correspondent: Well, it's sometime since you came here. I would like to hear your impressions of *your life* here.

Captain: Yes, sir. My impression, as commanding officer, has been that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is very progressive and has a gentlemanly and understanding people.

Correspondent: I have read your confessions. You all admitted the crime of the "Pueblo." And I would like to hear about it in detail.

Ex. Off.: First of all, I departed toward Korea from Sasebo, Japan. We left Sasebo about 11 January. From Sasebo, we proceeded northward, generally to the Tsushima Straits and followed the coast line approximately 30-40 miles to the east of your coast arriving in the northern area of Korea round Chongjin about 15 January. We merely passed through Chongjin first time and headed northward up to the waters off the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and there we turned back and it was at this point where the chart and records show our first intrusion into your coastal waters. It was off Kaltan where we were shown intrusion approximately 9.8 miles from your coast. From the vicinity of Kaltan we proceeded south again and returned to Chongjin approximately 16 January. We remained there for a short time and proceeded southward again on the 17th.

On our way south, in the vicinity of Orang Dan, the charts and records again showed our intrusion on a distance about 11.2 miles from your coast line.

I believe we arrived in the Songjin area on 18 January. And here again our charts and record show that we recorded two intrusions into the coastal waters. One of them being at a point 10.75 miles from Rando known on our charts as Nando and the other being a point 11.3 miles from Rando.

Correspondent: Now I ask you a question. Why did you make such a deep intrusion into our territorial waters? Will you tell us a bit in detail?

Captain: I would like to answer that, if I may.

Chairman: Yes, you may.

Captain: Yes, each intrusion that was made by the "Pueblo" was done on my orders in order to confirm naval activity of the Korean People's Army.

Ex. Off.: I will continue my explanation of the journey. It was, as I said, on 18 January that we arrived in the Songjin area. From there we proceeded southward again arriving in the Mayang Do area on about 20th of January. On the 21st of January, we departed the Mayang Do area, headed again southward and probably en route south, our tracks and navigational records again show an intrusion. At this time it was 8.2 miles from the point called Amang Dap.

We continued south from this point arriving in the Wonsan area on the morning of the 22nd. We remained there entire day and remained night. And then in the morning of the 23rd we proceeded further toward the Wonsan area. It was on the afternoon of the 23rd where we were captured by your navy at a distance which was 7.6 miles from Yo Do.

Correspondent: Let me ask you another question. Will you tell us about the concrete espionage activities committed on the waters of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do, Wonsan and other major areas? Since this question covers the whole aspect, will you captain explain about it?

Captain: Yes sir, I will be glad to.

Our primary purpose in the conduct of this operation and of the four major ports that we surveiled was to determine first the naval activities of the Korean People's Army, secondly to determine and confirm electromagnetic activity of the naval force of the Korean People's Army, thirdly we were attempting to determine the reaction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to communications that we were conducting and lastly, we were hopeful of finding anything new of military value to the U.S. Navy.

I might add at this time that byproduct of our operation along the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be oceanographic measurements conducted by trained oceanographers of which Mr. Tuck was the senior member.

The four ports of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan were selected because it was suspected that these were the major areas of activity of the naval forces of the Korean People's Army.

Correspondent: Research officer, I have a question to ask you. You said that you had a special detachment under your command and I want to know how the detachment performed its mission.

Research Off.: Yes, I, as research officer, am in charge of special detachment of 30 people including myself whose primary purpose is to assist the commanding officer in his intelligence collection efforts by providing him any information which has been intercepted through listening to radio signals or intercepting radar sweeps.

The second function of the special research detachment is to intercept, collect and record all radio or radar signals of interest to us, submit the recordings and copied transmissions for analysis to the National Security Agency near Washington D.C. It is also to collect radar signals, make recordings of these and submit them to the Pacific Command Electronic Intelligence Centre for analysis.

On technical matters concerning the collection of electronic signals, I receive my order directly from the Director of the U.S. Navy Security Group Pacific located in Hawaii.

In order to properly execute our mission in matters of research, and communications, or intelligence collection for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it was necessary to obtain two people, who could speak the Korean language.

Since we had no such people in our detachment, I requested that the Navy Security Group Activity located in Kami Saya, Japan, provide me with two people to perform this function.

Correspondent: I have a question. We were told that the United States has a number of intelligence collection ships like the "Pueblo." I would like to know the espionage history of the "Pueblo" and espionage activities of other intelligence collectors.

Captain: Yes, sir. I will answer that question.

The programme of espionage collection ships which "Pueblo" is one was conceived and commenced about two and half years ago.

In the late fall of 1965 the USS "Banner" began operations of this type in the East Sea of Korea and has conducted operations continuously since that time until now with the short period of upkeep for machinery repair so far as required.

"Banner's" operations have been conducted in both East and West Sea of Korea primarily in the West Sea, in the Far West Sea of Korea. These were the only two areas that, I am aware, "Banner" has operated since her commission.

The USS "Pueblo" together with USS "Palm Beach" was commissioned last May, May of 1967 in Bremerton, Washington.

Following our commissioning we the "Pueblo" remained in the area of Bremerton, Washington completing ship's outfitting until September 1967.

Following departure from Bremerton we went to San Diego, California where we conducted our shake-down training in preparation for coming to western Pacific.

We departed San Diego on 6 November and stayed for two days in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where we refueled the ship and left Pearl Harbor on 16 November arriving Yokosuka, Japan, 1 December.

The USS "Palm Beach" departed Bremerton, Washington in September and after refueling in San Diego joined the Atlantic Fleet via Panama Canal.

That is a brief history of these three ships.

Correspondent: I have another question. Will you give us some detailed explanation of operation "Pinkroot"?

Captain: Sir, I'll be glad to.

Operation "Pinkroot" is the code name for operations involving "AGER type" of ships which the USS "Pueblo" was. It has the code words which are changed periodically, usually about every year.

Correspondent: I have a question to ask you, captain Bucher. When, where and from whom, did you get the espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

Captain: Upon our arrival in Yokosuka, shortly after, I was informed by the Staff of Commander Naval Forces, Japan who is Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson that our first operation was to be conducted in the East Sea of Korea along the coast. It was in early December that I learned that we would conduct this mission. However, we did not receive our operation order until the early part of January, probably the 4th or 5th I don't recall the date.

Correspondent: According to the **Associated Press, the "Pueblo's"** espionage mission was given directly by Admiral Moore, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations. What is your opinion about that?

Captain: May I answer that question?

Chairman: You may.

Captain: That is not exactly correct.

Our orders as are the orders of all ships in the U.S. Navy are given by the immediate operational commander. Our immediate operational commander is Rear Admiral Frank A. Johnson. However, for operations such as this, such as ours was, it is necessary that approval be granted by the highest office in the U.S. Navy. And such approval would come to Commander Naval Forces, Japan from Commander-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet who in turn would receive the final approval from the Chief of Naval Operations.

Correspondent: I would like to hear about the chain of command of the "Pueblo," namely, the channels through which you report on your intelligence collection.

Captain: Yes sir. I will be glad to answer that question.

We have as operational commander, as I have already mentioned, Comnavfor Japan. Our administrative commander is Commander Service Group Three who is Rear Admiral N.G. Ward.

The responsibilities for our command is split between these two commands. We make all of our routine reports, that is non-operational reports, that have to do with material, supply, administration or personnel, and matters of this nature to Commander Service Group Three. He is further responsible for conducting our administrative inspection and other inspections, dealing with the administration of the ship.

Now our operational reports which would include the reports of any espionage mission or operation would be given to Comnavfor Japan directly from us on our return.

Correspondent: What was the mission of the operations officer during the last operations?

Operations Off.: My job is as operations officer very important one on board the ship. I had four specific tasks that I had to perform.

The first task was to prepare for the captain the narrative report. This narrative report contained all of the informations which we gathered. The narrative included all of the visual contacts, all of the radar contacts, as well as any coastal features that we identified and recognized. The narrative also included each of course and speed change of the ship.

Secondly I acted as a coordinator for the visual research observation that we did. My third job on board ship was as a photographer officer.

In this capacity I both took photographs myself with my own camera and supervised the activities of the firstclass photographer assigned to the ship.

Correspondent: As far as we know, Japan is playing a big role in the execution of U.S. policy of aggression in Asia. In this connection we think that the "Pueblo" has something to do with Japan in performing the espionage mission. How do you think of it, captain?

Captain: Yes, sir. Without the bases that Japan provides to the U.S. Navy through the U.S.-Japan Treaty, such as Yokosuka, Sasebo, there would not be possible for us to conduct, to have conducted the type of operation that we did.

Chairman: We heard that before the departure of the "Pueblo" for this operation many Japanese technicians and workers worked on the "Pueblo." Supply officer, would you like to say something about that?

Supply Off.: Yes, sir. On arrival in Yokosuka, our ship submitted work request to ship repair facility in Yokosuka. Now main projects of the Japanese civilians, they got on our ship and they worked on the steaming and built a wind screen, combined air compressors, built numerous aluminum lookers for various parts of the ship.

Correspondent: According to the press, Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki alleged that the "Pueblo" was captured on the high seas, not in the territorial waters of our country. You are the participants in this incident and probably know it well. Will you tell us about it?

Captain: That's nonsense. I am sure Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki were not on board our ship.

That's incomprehensible. If they were on board they would have been captured together with us and detained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wouldn't they?

As I have already pointed out we intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a number of areas during our last navigational trip. In view of the special nature of the mission the "Pueblo" was not supposed to make any transmissions after our departure from Sasebo until we were captured. As for the results of our espionage and the positions of the ship in the course of navigation, Commander U.S. Naval Forces Japan himself is not in a position to know about them before we would make our report to him on our return. So it's absolutely impossible that Japanese Prime Minister Sato or Foreign Minister Miki should know the positions of our ship.

Operations Off.: Yes, sir.

In all of us put forward in our confessions and as the documents about the position log was obtained from the "Pueblo" and other papers and documents, charts and so forth on board the ship, there was absolutely no basis by which any one can say that we did not violate the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Research Off.: Obviously the Prime Minister of a country where espionage act is based did not wish to admit that such a ship has committed a crime, which is very bad for his country.

Operations Off.: The unfounded statements made by Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Miki remind me of an American saying that the faithful dog will not bite the hand that feeds him.

Correspondent: Your answers help us understand better the fact that the "Pueblo" intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed reckless espionage acts.

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Correspondent: What do you say about this?

Captain: My opinion, as I have already stated, is that espionage by its very nature is morally wrong. I have come to understand that position clearly since I have been detained here in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Engineering officer: I agree that our act is despicable and should not be performed. The fact that we did enter the waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage should never be condoned, and I agree.

Correspondent: Though you mentioned briefly about your life here I want to hear your impressions of your life here rather in detail.

Captain: Yes sir. I will answer that question. Our life here has been one of human treatment. We have been provided with a clean surrounding, given more than adequate meals every day and all those who have had dealings with me have been cordial. Then I clearly appreciate the fact that the Korean people have seen fit to treat us with such leniency although we deserve punishment for our acts. We deeply apologize to your people and hope them to forgive us in return to our homes.

Chairman: Do you have anything more to say to the correspondents or, by instance, to send out of petition to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or have you got anything to say to your family and relatives in the United States?

Captain: Yes sir. I wish to convey first of all to the correspondents who have attended this press conference today on behalf of my officers and myself my thanks for the courtesy surrounding us, with which we were permitted to provide you with our answers to your questions.

On behalf of my crew and my officers I would like to extend our greetings and best wishes to our parents, our wives and children back home, we would like to tell them that we are safe and healthy and that we have committed a grave crime against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for which we are deeply shy and for which we humbly beg you to forgive and allow us to return to our homes so that we can meet together with our families again never more to leave them.

Research officer: I would like to speak if I may. The acts which we committed and consequences arising from it have moved me so much that I make an oath which is a very serious oath, I will never engage in such acts again. For me it will probably mean giving up my commission as an officer of the U.S. Navy.

I cannot continue supporting the policy of antagonizing innocent people such as the Korean people, therefore it will be necessary for me to leave the U.S. Navy and to pursue a peaceful career.

While I have been here I have met some extremely fine people. I am very deeply sorry for the act which we have committed. I beg your mercy.

Ex. Off.: I would like to say I think our feeling since we have been here has changed thoroughly. I like to say I have been particularly deeply impressed by the gentlemanliness of the officers that we have met.

Opn. Off.: We have indeed committed a serious crime against the Korean people, and we should be punished in accordance with the law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But I request you to forgive us this one time so that we may return home. When I return home I will tell my parents as well as my girl friend and my colleagues what a serious and inhuman crime we have committed, and will tell them again and again how generous the Korean people are. I will never again be part of any disgraceful acts of aggression of this type. I swear this before God.

Engr. Off.: My wife and three children must be awfully sad as they have already heard of what happened to me. This makes me feel quite heart broken. I ask you to be merciful to me and my family. If the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its people are generous enough to forgive me, I and my family will never forget it to the end of our lives.

Chairman: As has been admitted by the officers of the "Pueblo," the espionage conducted by the "Pueblo" on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deep in the coastal waters is a grave act of aggression which infringes upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a premeditated criminal act.

The whole world is now condemning that criminal act of the U.S. imperialists.

But the U.S. imperialists are frantically aggravating tension in Korea following the "Pueblo" incident.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has solemnly declared that we will frustrate any provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

We are giving the crew of the "Pueblo" a humanitarian treatment because they all have admitted and confessed their crimes frankly.

I think that the whole crew of the "Pueblo" will confess their crimes in further detail.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists will thus be exposed more thoroughly in the future.

We hope we have another chance for this kind of get-together in the future.

So much for today.

The Ship Continued Espionage Activities All Along Coast Having Intruded in Many Places Deep into Coastal Waters of D.P.R.K.

Marine Sergeant of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army Robert James Hammond, Radio Intercept Operator of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Admits Their Brigandish Espionage Activities

Marine sergeant of the U.S. Imperialist aggressor army Robert James Hammond, radio intercept operator of the "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which was seized on January 23 by the self-defensive measures of the Navy of our People's Army while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the coastal waters of our country, admitted their brigandish espionage activities.

Follows his confession:

Confession

I am marine sergeant Robert James Hammond, radio intercept operator of the USS Pueblo.

My serial number is 2046801, age 23, and birth place, Claremont, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

My unit is Company E, Marine Support Battalion, U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya, about 8 miles from Yokohama, Japan. In connection with the USS Pueblo espionage mission against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I was assigned by order of my superiors to the ship on a temporary duty, for I had learned the Korean language a little at an army language school.

On 19 August 1963, I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. And in May 1964 I went to the language school in Monterey, California, U.S.A. to study Korean for a period of 37 weeks. In learning the Korean language I had much practice in reading, writing, speaking, and hearing. I found myself to be highly adept, developed to train personnel for military intelligence against other countries. Military intelligence was taught as the main item of linguistic training, plus intelligence knowhow.

After finishing the army language school, I came to serve as a radio intercept operator at the U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya, Japan. The function of the radio intercept operators in the U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya is to collect information on the navies of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the diplomatic activities of the governments of the two countries.

The Naval Security Group, Kamiseya, is a considerably big organisation with about 3,000 persons. My work there was to intercept and record the information on the ports and naval targets in the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. For instance, I intercepted and recorded the daily changing call signs and frequences between control stations in Vladivostok and out stations.

Then, on about 23 December, 1967 I received my order to board the USS Pueblo for a period of about 30 days for duty connected with the activities of U.S. Naval Security Group, Kamiseya. This order was probably given by the Director U.S. Naval Security Group to captain Pearson, Commander Naval Security Group, Kamiseya.

At that time, marine sergeant Robert Joseph Chicca who understood the Korean language also received the same order and served with me aboard the Pueblo.

On the day when we were assigned, we were briefed on our mission by warrant officer Bowen, personnel officer. He said that we would work for the USS Pueblo from about 5 January to about 5 February, 1968 and that I would look for any transmission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the very high and ultra high frequency ranges.

He said that I would board the Pueblo at Yokosuka and travel on the ship from there to Sasebo and then from Sasebo up northward along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the coastal waters of the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union.

The next day I was given the study materials for preparing the espionage. In the study materials were a list of call signs of the Korean People's Army previously collected, a list of call signs that might be heard in the future, a list of code words used by the Navy of the Korean People's Army in different places—Pyongyang, Wonsan, Mayang Do, Haeju, Nampo and others—and a list of other code words used by the stations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the frequency ranges of the air force of the Korean People's Army known most recently.

Also included in the study materials were those on the voice transmissions which might help to identify the activities of the air force of the Korean People's Army such as practice take-off, practice landing and practice bombing and two pieces of material on the naval force of the Korean People's Army—one, I remember, on Wonsan and the other on Haeju.

Besides, there were also materials on submarines, submarine chasers, patrol ships, air bases, and various sea areas.

After studying those materials, I and Chicca were taken on board the Pueblo by warrant officer Bowen, personnel officer, to receive missions from the captain, research officer and operations officer. My immediate superior was Lt. Harris, the research officer.

When they gave us the above mentioned missions, they emphatically told us, time and again, to be sure that no one should know that we spoke Korean. In my opinion, they did this, for fear that the nature of their espionage activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should be disclosed. We were given strictly prohibited from having a contact with other seamen so long as we were on board the ship. I and my pal Chicca pretended to be "machine-gunners."

The order we received on the ship was to intercept and tape-record or record any voice communication coming from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the very high and ultra-high frequency ranges. Particular emphasis was laid on intercepting voice transmissions in Korean. Although I speak poor Korean, I can identify Korean voice transmissions.

We were also ordered to give the commanding officer of the ship warning as soon as we heard anything that would get the ship in trouble.

As operations work, we got ourselves acquainted mainly with the equipment we would be using.

On 10 January, as was scheduled, the Pueblo departed Sasebo, went around the southern end of Japan to go out into the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and then proceeded northward.

Navigating along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ship gathered communication information, photographed military objects on the sea and ground and conducted various oceanographic researches in many places.

On 12 January, 1968, the Pueblo was 35 miles east of Wonsan.

Since then, I began to intercept and record the communications from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The ship was to proceed northward 30-40

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Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the senior oceanographer on board "Pueblo," the hateful armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, which was captured on January 23 by the self-defensive measures of the naval force of our People's Army while conducting military espionage activities after illegally intruding deep into the coastal waters of our country, confessed their brigandish espionage activities.

Follows his confession:

Confession

I am Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., the senior oceanographer on board the USS Pueblo. I was born in South Boston, Virginia, U.S.A., and specialized in oceanography at William and Mary College.

After graduation I started working as oceanographer for the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office located in Suitland, Maryland, U.S.A. in February 1966.

The U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office which is headed by Rear Admiral O.D. Waters is an intelligence organisation under the office of the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Bureau of the U.S. Navy, which collect various surface and submarine data for the operations of the U.S. Navy.

I served the ships of Opportunity Branch, Nearshore Surveys Division, Naval Oceanographic Office. The members of the branch are sent at any time to any naval vessels to engage in the collection of varied intelligence data needed for naval operations. Here I drew up water temperature and salinity profiles which affect the naval operations, particularly the submarine operations.

For the past two years, I worked as field oceanographer and participated in oceanographic researches off the northern peripheries of the Soviet Union and a number of other places in response to navy requirements for improving submarine operating programs.

In August 1966 I joined a party of oceanographers headed by Kieth Newsom on board an intelligence ship disguised as an ice breaker and spied on the oceanographic conditions off the north of the Soviet Union, steaming from the Barents Sea up as far north as the 80 latitude.

In June 1967 I came to Japan for the first time with several oceanographers. At that time I worked with the Japanese and U.S. naval forces in Tokyo Bay and in Okinawa and spent most of my time on board Japanese destroyers and auxiliary patrol craft. My boss then was Lou Brown from the Nearshore Surveys Division.

I worked in Japan for two months until mid August 1967. After that I took part in the intelligence work to aid South American naval forces in operations concerning detection of submarines.

It was about 20 December, 1967 that I was instructed by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office to go to Japan and carry out intelligence mission in the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aboard USS Pueblo.

This assignment was given to me by my immediate boss Sid Oliver at the ships of Opportunity Branch, Nearshore Surveys Division, on my return from South America.

He showed me the area of operation but did not assign any position for my ocean stations nor give any area of interest. He indicated only that "your job would be the same as always." My mission, in brief, was to prepare temperature and salinity profiles and from these profiles I was to determine the speed of sound throughout the water column in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is beyond doubt that the sound velocity data will be necessary for the U.S. Navy to conduct their submarine operations off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Knowing the velocity of sound in a specific water mass submarines can possibly avoid detection from opponents and carry out its mission without being hampered by anti-submarine patrol vessels.

I arrived in Yokosuka, Japan with my assistant Harry Iredale on 29 December, 1967 and reported to USS Pueblo the next day. The USS Pueblo had already been informed of our arrival and given instructions to get us on board.

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I Affirm That Pueblo Entered Deep into Coastal Waters of Your Country on Many Occasions to Conduct Such Intelligence Acts

Dunnie R. Tuck Jr., Senior Oceanographer of "Pueblo," Armed Spy Ship of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army, Confesses Their Brigandish Espionage Activities

(Continued from Page 15)

miles off the shore initially in order to avoid any possible danger of being detected until our mission was fulfilled completely.

Ever since the ship took its course back southward, it continued espionage all along the coast having intruded in many places deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the areas of Chongjin, Songjin, Mayang Do and Wonsan we intercepted and recorded various radio transmissions from the ground, naval and air forces of the Korean People's Army, and in other areas, too, we intercepted various unidentified voice transmissions almost every day.

I did the work together with Chicca. I intercepted morse waves or voice waves and delivered them to Chicca. Then he, picking up the Korean letters on the list of codes, typed or recorded them. We did not make them out. Collections were kept on board to be sent to the U.S. Naval Security Group at home after the trip.

Throughout the trip, I intercepted and recorded 20-25 voice transmissions and about 20 other radio transmissions.

I frankly admit that the deep intrusion made by the Pueblo and me into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our espionage activities there make up a very big crime against the Korean people.

I know that I should be punished by the law for my acts of espionage conducted deep in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, I beg leniency and forgiveness for this once.

Frankly speaking, I had not realized that espionage activities against other countries were dirty and criminal. I committed the crime not of my own will.

Why should I come here far away from the United States and conduct espionage against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea? If I had not followed such a criminal career, I should have now been leading a happy life with my wife at home.

I am longing to see my wife, my daughter and my parents at home. If I am forgiven and allowed to return home to my dear wife and parents who are waiting for me, I will never commit such espionage acts.

Please, do have mercy on me.

As for my crimes I will confess more in detail and will sincerely beg forgiveness of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

(Continued from Page 15)

Lt. Brooks, of the headquarters of U.S. naval forces in Japan was only one who I met while in Japan last time. He had been ordered to ensure our research. Thus the special equipment necessary for our last research was loaded on the ship with the help of Lt. Brooks.

I conferred with the captain on the tracks of the ship in the areas of operation and carried on my oceanographic research during our trip along the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I conducted my research at any points the ship stopped in the coastal waters of your country.

The stations were arbitrarily planned by me. In order to establish these positions I would often have conferences with the captain. When the ship would approach my planned stations, the captain would notify me and stop the ship if it was convenient to the mission of the ship.

Other than my assistant Harry Iredale, I engaged no help from the staff of the ship in collecting or compiling my data.

During this cruise, I took 20 stations, starting at the 39° latitude and taking a station every a half degree.

Most of my stations were in the areas of Chongjin, Songjin and Mayang Do.

I collected the following oceanographic intelligence data along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I conducted 12 Nansen casts from which I was able to determine temperature and salinity of water at given depths. Knowing the temperature and salinity, sound velocity and density can be determined.

I took 30 bathythermograph drops in order to verify temperature according to depths during the trip and intruded deep into the coastal waters of your country and collected several days of continuous sea surface temperature and sea surface conductivity.

Besides, I collected one barrel for metal trace analysis, and collected data for depth, humidity, density, ice formation, horizontal visibility, vertical visibility, amount of fog, sea swell, sea wave, current, sea surface temperature, type of sea bottom and various other oceanographic data.

The salinity samples were determined on the ship using a salinometer. I was supposed to send plankton, metal traces, cores and other samples to our laboratory in Suitland, Maryland, U.S.A. and our laboratory to send these samples to the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory in Ancostia, Maryland.

As I have mentioned above, the factual data obtained during the last navigation could give much help to the U.S. Navy submarines to penetrate deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without being detected by the Navy of the Korean People's Army. They would also enable the U.S. Navy submarines, when cruising in the coastal waters of your country, to collect much information on the operations of the naval forces and fleets of the Korean People's Army.

All the collected research data can also aid the U.S. naval fleets to conduct operations for attacking the naval forces of the Korean People's Army.

Besides my oceanographic research that satisfies the requirements for submarine operations only serves the aggressive and espionage activities of the U.S. naval ships against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As for the Pueblo, I am well aware that the ship intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducted espionage and my oceanographic survey was means to cover them up.

As far as I know, while on the southern course along the east coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Pueblo steamed close toward the shore of your country and conducted operations to detect various electronic waves. The ship approached the coast off the major ports and collected intelligence data while staying in the areas for a few days.

I frankly admit that the Pueblo served as a platform for my research which would aid the U.S. Navy in its submarine and surface operations.

I affirm that the Pueblo entered deep into the coastal waters of your country on many occasions to conduct such intelligence activities.

As the mission of the ship was to conduct surveillance of the shore and island military objects and intercept electronic waves, the ship intruded deep into the coastal waters just 7-10 miles off the coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a number of points.

The oceanographic research data which I obtained having intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on board the Pueblo would eventually chart for the U.S. Navy the best approaches to the Korean coast and ports and the way to avoid coastal defence units of the Korean People's Army. It could lead to serious consequences, should misguided leaders use such data for aggressive purposes. The Pueblo's intrusion into your coastal waters and its espionage against your country is a plain transgression and a violation of the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is therefore a hostile nature are to be condemned by all peace-loving peoples.

I truly repent my guilt in collecting the data which could be used to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and protest the peaceful life of the Korean people.

I pledge myself not to engage any more in the research that has anything to do with espionage or aggression against other countries.

I want to go home, and never again come to the shores of Korea with any espionage mission—but if I come again to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to come with peaceful mission.

I confess my criminal act and with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to forgive me and treat me leniently so that I can return home.

Strong Protest

against Reckless Military Provocative Act Perpetrated by U.S. Imperialist Aggressors in Connection with Capture of U.S. Imperialist Armed Spy Ship "Pueblo"

At 262nd MAC Meeting

The 262nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on February 14.

According to the protest and denunciation of Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally brought into the Demilitarized Zone six pieces of guns, 26 various types including 106.7 mm mortars, five M-47 heavy tanks and automatic weapons of various types from January 30 to February 10 and committed the provocative act of firing a total of over 3,570 bullets and shells on 56 occasions into the Demilitarized Zone and the portion of our side with various heavy and automatic weapons between January 24 and February 12.

At around 15:53 on February 7, the U.S. imperialist aggressors also perpetrated hostile acts by infiltrating a formation of three "F-4 C" military planes into the air above east of Height 1,211, Maebong, Ipori and up to Musan in the area under the control of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally brought into South Korea two squadrons of jet fighters from Okinawa, Japan, and are attempting to introduce illegally into South Korea 20 high-speed patrol boats installed with up-to-date equipment.

Johnson, the ringleader of war, gave a commitment to provide the South Korean puppets again with military equipment equivalent to 100 million dollars, and submitted a request for it to the "Congress."

That the U.S. imperialist aggressors, with the incident of the seizure of the "Pueblo" as an occasion, are raising frenetic war clamours while conducting the above-mentioned military provocations and arms reinforcement clearly shows that they are running wild to wreck the Korean Armistice and unleash a new aggressive war in Korea and increasing tension in a planned way for this, Major General Pak Jung Guk emphasized.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors stop at once the frantic war racket, immediately ship out of Korea various new-type weapons and combat equipment introduced into South Korea, take out of the Demilitarized Zone various heavy and automatic weapons illegally brought there and apologize to our side for the reckless military provocations committed against our side, severely punish the perpetrators who organized and directed the criminal acts and all the criminals involved in them according to the requirements of the armistice agreement and take responsible measures against the recurrence of grave violations of the armistice agreement in the future.

Seeing himself in an awkward position in face of the complete exposure of the truth of their grave criminal acts, senior member of the enemy side Smith avoided the discussion of the question raised by our side and heaped groundless slanders upon our side, alleging that the armed guerrilla struggle in South Korea is in connection with our side.

Asking the enemy side what the armed guerrilla struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges has to do with the Military Armistice Commission or the armistice agreement, Major General Pak Jung Guk pointed out that the U.S. imperialists will never be able to halt the sacred struggle of the South Korean armed guerrillas and patriotic people against them by fabricating non-existent facts. The only way for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to escape punishment is to pack up their baggage of aggression and go back to their den as soon as possible, Major General Pak Jung Guk declared with emphasis.

Noting that the reckless military provocations and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side have entered an ever more serious, open stage since war-incendiary Johnson crept into South Korea and whipped up new war provocation in October 1966, Major General Pak Jung Guk pointed to the fact that in the past year alone the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired over 195,000 bullets and over 1,270 shells on more than 540 occasions into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone, infiltrated various naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side on more than 180 occasions and frequently perpetrated the outright provocative act of bombarding the eastern and western coasts of our side.

Major General Pak Jung Guk also denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for further reinforcing the South Korean puppet armed forces, introducing tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other new-type weapons into South Korea in greater quantities, while establishing a rigorous war-time mobilization system in South Korea and frantically kicking up power-reeking military racket, frequently conducting U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint military exercises in an imaginary new war in Korea.

Saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been systematically scheming to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea went so far as to commit the outright aggressive act of infiltrating their specialized armed spy ship into the territorial waters of our country, Major General Pak Jung Guk noted that the criminal act of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country and spied on our state and military secrets was a most crude violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, wanton infringement upon our sovereignty and a link in the premeditated, organized aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to ignite a new aggressive war in Korea. It was fully just that our naval vessels took determined self-defence measures against the the aggressors, he stressed.

Major General Pak Jung Guk pointed out that with the incident of the seizure of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" as an occasion, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are raising frantic war cries, taking a war posture by moving large numbers of aggressive armed forces to South Korea and along the eastern coast area of our country and openly clamouring about invasion of the northern half of the Republic while instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to launch the "anti-communist" clamours in all parts of South Korea more noisily than ever before and more viciously perpetrating provocations against our side.

All the facts once again prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very sworn enemy occupying the southern half of our fatherland and inciting the tragedy of national split and territorial division upon our people and the most dangerous marauding wild to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea, Major General Pak Jung Guk said. He stressed that owing to the frenzied war provocation manoeuvres and reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a grave situation bearing a close resemblance to that on the eve of war has been created in our country and it entirely depends on the U.S. imperialist aggressors how this situation will develop.

Major General Pak Jung Guk declared: If the U.S. imperialist aggressors think that they can frighten the Korean people with threat of arms or reckless provocation of an aggressive war, it is a great miscalculation on their part. Our heroic People's Army and the entire people will return punishment for the provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, retaliation for "retaliation" and a total war for a total war.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, paying no heed to our repeated warnings, aggravate the situation and persistently lead it to war, they will have to be given only corpses and death and will be unable to escape an annihilating blow of our people and People's Army, Major General Pak Jung Guk stressed.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES- Published every Thursday by The Pyong yang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014